

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR.

MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

Three Great Bargains

Unbleached Table Linen

HUMBERGER'S

Lot 1. Splendid value, former price 55 cents now 45 cents a yard.
Lot 2. Always sold at 65 cents now 48 cents a yard.
Lot 3. Elegant quality worth 70 cents, now 55 cents a yard.

These are Decided Bargains
Respectfully,
HUMBERGER'S

COLEMAN. THE JEWELER.

New and Complete stock in all the very latest styles.

Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces.

Diamonds,

Watches

Jewelry.

Largest Stock in the City

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

RUSSELL & CO.,

MASSILLON, OHIO.

BUILDERS

Plan and Automatic Engines

BOILERS,

Threshing Machines

AND ENGINES,

HORSE POWERS,

Saw Mills, Etc.

Miss Helen Ryder

Will continue the

INSURANCE BUSINESS

Formerly conducted by her father at the old stand

Over Diehenn's Clothing Store

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

The First National Bank.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President.
GEO. H. HARRIS, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS, Asst. Cashier.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$250,000.

Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
MASSILLON, OHIO, JANUARY 1, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the German Deposit Bank (its general office), in the City of Massillon, on Tuesday, the third day of February 1891, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary

"Homeo Ton"

The never failing remedy for malaria, and indigestion, and the best blood purifier known, may be found at the drug stores of E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Morganthaler & Heister.

100 Dollars Reward.

For any case of chapped hands, face, lips, pimples, and all other skin eruptions that can't be cured with Kaloform. Sold by druggists at 35 cents.

"THEY'RE AFTER ME"

Those Elegant 4-in-Hands, Puff and Tech Scarfs.

No Wonder--Price is the Magnet

SPANGLER & CO., HATTERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Knox and Youman Derby, and Fisk, Clark & Flag Fine Ties.

A CUTTING TIME

Though our winter trade has been exceptionally good and we are not to be found among the mourners, yet we have a few goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the spring campaign, and want room and money to carry out the plans we formulate. To secure these two essentials we have

CUT THE HEADS OFF

the prices on our entire stock of Overcoats, Heavy Suits, Gloves, Caps, Underwear, etc. They must make way for our spring purchases, and now is the time to buy these cold-weather goods. Don't beg off but come to the decapitating sale.

C. M. Whitman,

Strictly One Price, Massillon

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW LOT OF

Blue Black and Fancy Cheviots

Which we will make to order for you

Very Cheap Before our Spring Trade Commences.

DIEHENN'S DOUBLE STORE

Nos. 11 E. Main, and 6 South Erie Streets
MASSILLON, O.

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSILLON, O.

N. H. WILLAMAN

Furniture Dealer & Undertaker

42 and 44 South Erie Street,

THEY ARE CHEAP AND ALL THE RAGE,

BLACK CHEVIOTS.

We have them in all the different weaves, also a

Choice Line of New Woolens

Of the very latest styles, which we are making up at very popular prices.

LOWE THE TAILOR,

OPERA BLOCK,
SECOND FLOOR.

MATTHEW BROS

Best Goods and Lowest Prices

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS.

Best Grades of Flour

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY
a Specialty.

All Class of Goods in their Season.

Mill Feed and Baled Hay.

No. 2 - W. Tremont St.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minch bloc and No. 1 East Tremont street.

has started a first-class

New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Street

Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery.

New shirts, 12c. 2 for 25c. Shirts, 10c. Collars, 2c. Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cuffs, 4c.

E. D. Wileman,

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,

OFFICE IN WARWICK BLOCK.

All work accurately and promptly attended to. P. O. Box 47.

Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President.
J. M. Hunt, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business

Interest paying Certificates of Deposit Issued.

South Erie Street,
MASSILLON OHIO

Wm. A. PIETZCKER,

Proprietor,

No. 1, West Main Street.

Massillon, Ohio.

SALMAGUNDI

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER--For Ohio--Saturday, light rain or snow; stationary temperature.

George Roseman predicts that to-morrow will be stormy.

To-night, at Bucher's, Ezra Kendall in "A Pair of Kids."

Christ. Baatz is spending the day in Navarre.

Mr. W. F. Ricks returned this noon from Washington.

Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Hines, of Canton, are guests of Mrs. H. Kail.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie pay car will be in the city Monday.

Mr. William R. Hier, of Justus, was in town last night on business.

Jerome Kaley of Greenfield, Ind., is spending a few days in the city.

Mr. John Brennehan is confined to the house with an attack of malaria.

Percy McLain went to Cleveland this morning to spend Sunday with friends.

There will be a meeting of the Secular society in their hall to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kreiter are visiting Mrs. Kreiter's brother, in Cleveland.

The John Spuhler stock of merchandise is being disposed of at auction to-day.

The regular semi-monthly pay at the bridge shops to-day, amounted to about \$1,800.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Wright, of Akron, will spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. B. McCue.

J. E. Chapman, of New York, is the guest of his old schoolmate, A. E. Dauchy.

Mr. Jacob Smith, of Huntington, Ind., is visiting his sister, Mrs. Jos. Oehl, on Center street.

Mrs. Jacob Pitts, Miss Olive Howald and Mrs. Ella Pitts are spending the day in Cleveland.

Mrs. John Merriman returned last night from a six months' visit with her parents in Illinois.

Misses Ina Doolittle and Etta Conklin of Canton are the guests of Miss Ella Reardon over Sunday.

The Rev. George Frank Downey, of Navarre, now a student at Dayton, is spending the day in town.

Miss Debbie Hill returned to Cleveland to-day, after having visited Massillon friends for a few weeks.

Miss Anna Bomberger, of Canton, who has been the guest of Miss Ruth Dangler, returned home to-day.

Mrs. Daniel Hemperly is expected home to-night from a four months' visit with relatives at Austin, Texas.

The daughter and son-in-law of Robert Lomady, who have been guests of their parents, left for Cincinnati this morning.

Capt. Wm. M. Johnston, the well known manufacturer of Wilmot, was the guest of Mr. A. A. Russell at the Hotel Conrad to-day.

The Industrial school is in need of teachers, and in need of ready money with which to purchase supplies. Both should be forthcoming.

About thirty friends of Miss Ella Gise, gave her a surprise at her residence in East Main street, last night, the occasion being her birthday anniversary.

Frank Mitchell, a popular engineer on the W. & L. E. road and a fine tenor singer, is rehearsing for a prominent part in the coming concert to be given by Prof. Feuchtinger.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Humberger and little daughter, Isabel, left this morning for Knoxville, Tenn. They will visit Washington and several Southern cities before their return.

Senator Howells has introduced a bill to amend Section 553 of the revised statutes so as to allow the judge of the court of common pleas of Stark county to appoint a court crier at a salary of \$600 per year.

A party of young people gathered at the home of Mr. Albert Crone, in East Main street, last evening, and reminded him of his eighteenth birthday. Supper was served, and the evening was enjoyably spent.

Jacob Smith, a young man from Huntington, Ind., is in the city for a protracted visit with aunts, cousins (about fifty of them) and a sister, the relatives being members of the Kohl, Eisenbraun and Andrew families.

Irvin Briggie, a brakeman on the W. & L. E. road, who had an arm so badly crushed at Zoar, seven weeks ago, that it was feared amputation would be necessary, has so far recovered as to be able to resume work this morning.

The adjutant general has issued the following order: "The Kirby Light Guard, Company B, Second Regiment of Infantry, is transferred to the Eighth Regiment of Infantry, and designated as Company H, of said regiment."

H. M. Ramsauer was surprised by about thirty of his friends last night--the event being his thirty-eighth birthday. An elegant supper was served. Music, dancing and games were indulged in during the evening until a late hour.

A hearing in the replevin suit brought by the Cleveland Optical Company, against Dr. C. F. Porter and Otto Uhlenhoff, assignees of S. S. Hathaway, will take place in justice's court next Thursday morning, at which time the ownership of the property in dispute will be decided.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Pitts gave a dinner last night, for a number of Mr. Pitts's

office associates, those present being Messrs. A. Seidel, Irving Yost, E. S. Mills, Howard Lewis, Richard Johnson, J. N. Merwin and George McCall. The musically inclined members of the party entertained the company in the evening.

The loss by the recent fire in Jackson township which destroyed the residence of Louis Scharmois, was adjusted yesterday. There was a policy for \$550 on the building, which was paid in full, the loss being total, and a policy of \$350 on the contents, nearly all of which were saved.

The Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company carried both risks.

THE ORANGE TEA.

The building fund of St. Timothy's church is better off by some seventy-five dollars to-day, as the result of the picture orange tea, given last night in the church parlors, by the ladies.

The ancient apartment was glorious in its decorations. Orange draperies depended from the iron columns, square corners were cut off with orange decked booths, and the chandeliers were assisted in their luminous efforts by wax tapers in the candelabra, that glowed under orange shades. Orange napkins made the linen whiter by the contrast, and orange caps and orange bound aprons made the pretty waitresses even prettier. Even the veteran money changer, was chastely beautiful in a cap trimmed with orange fringe, which was draped down and mingled with his whiskers. There was a crush from 6 to 8 o'clock, so that it was literally impossible to serve promptly all who came. The enterprise was one of the most successful ever attempted by the ladies, from every stand point.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

INCIDENTAL TO THE SHOOTING OF TOM HAGAN

The Supposed Companion of the Crook Moran Caught To-day in This City--Revival of Interest in the Encounter With Burglars Last May.

There is probably not a reader of THE INDEPENDENT who does not remember the desperate encounter which took place in the early morning of the seventh of last May in North Hill and Thorn streets, between Officers Hagan and Ertle and two masked burglars, who were surprised about the time they were ready to do a piece of work in their line, and shortly after they had failed to effect an entrance into a house on North East street. Eighteen shots were exchanged between the officers and crooks, fortunately and miraculously the only damage done being a random shot which struck Hagan in the calf of one leg.

The fellow who fired that shot, it will be remembered, was caught before the chase of the officers was abandoned at the time, Hagan continuing in the pursuit after receiving the wound, but the other fellow escaped. Moran, the captured one, was sent to the penitentiary for twelve years, and while being taken to Columbus told the sheriff that his companion's home was in Wooster. Officer Hagan has never altered in his purpose to apprehend the missing one of the pair of crooks, and has gone to no inconsiderable expense out of his own pocket to locate him.

The fact is known that a crook named Nick Clapper, whose home is in Wooster, was in the city the night before the encounter referred to, and he paid for a bed in a hotel but did not occupy it. This man is the fellow who has always been suspected and believed to be the party wanted, and people who know him have been watching at different points for his appearance.

It was the good fortune of Frank Miller, warehouseman at the Ft. Wayne station, and who knows Clapper, to see the man at the depot about noon to-day, waiting to board a freight train west. He promptly sent word to Hagan and the fellow was arrested and locked up.

There is a chain of circumstances connected with this shooting affair and subsequent events, not proper to disclose at this time, which incline strongly and almost unerringly to the conviction that the gentleman now in duress is the one whom "we long have sought and mourned because we found him not."

Officer Hagan is satisfied in his own mind that Clapper is the fellow wanted, and there is another party who can state the case considerably stronger on the question of his identity, who will look at him critically before the day has passed.

In the Mayor's Court.

A determined effort will be made to put a stop to the practice of tramps and others in jumping on moving trains at the Ft. Wayne station. There is a statute forbidding the stealing of rides on trains, and it will be enforced in every case discovered by the depot officers or other patrolmen. The war was inaugurated yesterday by the arrest of three violators of the law. The first two were boys about 18 years of age, who gave their names as Charles Martin and Ed Showalter, and claimed Pittsburg as their home. They were sentenced to thirty days in the Cleveland workhouse, but the sentence was suspended upon condition that they leave town within an hour. They departed.

Late in the evening a young man about 25, who was drunk, was arrested just as he was about to board a fast moving freight. His name was found to be George Davis, home in Philadelphia, Pa. He was locked up over night and fined \$4.00 this morning.

Wonderful, the beautiful line of buckles and clasps which we are selling at 5 and 10 cents each, worth from 20 to 30 cents. All the latest designs in necklaces and beads, at the West Side Variety Bazaar.

A new lot of 10-quart dishpans, broom-holders, small knives and forks, and all sizes of shelf brackets just received at Ellery's Notion store.

Sugar way down at Albright & Co.'s.

A MASSILLON HOME.

GLIMPSES OF THE RUSSELL RESIDENCE, OUTSIDE AND IN.

The Arrangement of the Spacious Interior of Preston's Second House in This City--The Dining Room--The Oriental Bath.

The new Charles M. Russell residence fronting on Main, and at the head of Prospect street, now divides architectural honors with the Steese mansion, and completing as it does, the last gap in "Little Euclid," makes it as handsome an avenue, short though it be, as there is in any city in the state. In stone and wood and marble it represents in crystallized form the conceptions of its occupants, whose tastes and travels are evidenced in almost every nook and corner. When furnished and complete it will certainly be a structure as perfect in artistic sense as it is in the plainer requisites of the modern home. The sketch below gives an adequate idea

are in tile work, and a pretty mantel of tiling adorns one side of the room. The decorations are plain, and in subdued color tones. Another smaller bath room is in the southern part of the building, and has elaborate fittings. A large linen closet opens from the rear hall, and a stair case from the rear hall, connects the third story, which also contains a large hall, and servants' rooms.

One of the most charming apartments in the house is the birch guest's chamber, in which a feature is the raised dais, surrounded by an elaborate frame work, with carved columns, panels, fine wood tracery and spiral work, with standards for bric-a-brac and vases, forming what might seem to be a fairy's bower.

The basement is found from the first story rear hall, and at the foot of the basement stairs is still another bath room, and to the left of this a hall eight feet wide, to the outside basement door. The laundry occupies the north side and lacks nothing. Soapstone tubs, sinks, motor pump, and every minor convenience has been provided. A concealed clothes chute reaches from the laundry to the second story with doors at each floor.

The remainder of the basement is given up to boiler, coal, cold air, fruit and vegetable rooms. There is also a spare hall and room, finished in hard pine.

The entire house is heated by circulating hot water, the radiation being direct and indirect, upon the most modern methods. The plumbing is in consonance with all else.

From basement to third-story the residence is lighted by incandescent electric lamps, the chandeliers having the usual gas fixtures, also. All the wood-work, including the parquette floor, presents natural finish, rubbed to an egg-shell gloss. All locks and interior hardware were made to order. The doors are veneered and the glass is polished plate.

The handsome home was designed by M. G. Preston, of Boston, the entire building contract having been given to H. O. Baer, of this city, to whom thanks are due for making possible an intelligent description of the building.

The K. P. Inspection.

The regular annual inspection of Enterprise Division Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias took place in Castle Hall last night, Col. A. J. Oris of the Eighth Regiment of the order officiating as inspecting officer. About twenty knights of the local division were present in full dress uniform and Col. Oris complimented them highly upon their proficiency in drill and the perfection of their general appearance. After the formalities were concluded and elegant supper was served in the hall, under the admirable management of Sir Knight H. V. Kramer, Col. H. J. Bacon, of the Fifth Regiment, was present, and also the following Sir Knights of Canton Division No. 38: Capt. T. S. Bolton, Past Capt. C. W. Kingsworth, Herald, H. W. Geukes, Guard C. A. Criss Recorder C. E. Shoof, Major A. Cunningham, Asst. Surgeon C. H. Evans, Past Capt. A. G. Wielandt, L. B. Ohligar, August Schraeder, U. K. Henry, G. W. Bird, A. E. Blanchard, M. Lenhart, C. W. Loosse, C. M. Graham.

It Will Make no Difference

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.--Members of congress generally are discussing the action of the Southern states in refusing to take part in the world's fair unless the election bill is killed. Most members think it will make no difference, though some are afraid it will ruin the fair.

In Executive Session.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.--The senate met at 11 a. m. in continuation of the Thursday session. There was no prayer, no journal, no morning hour. The roll call showed an exact quorum. The senate went into executive session.

Ezra Kendall To night.

"A Pair of Kids" and Ezra Kendall were here last night, and the audience of course roared until they nearly raised the roof. Ezra Kendall is a circus; he is funny when he laughs, funny when he walks, and would be funny if he cried. --Sainte Ste. Marie Democrat.

This great laughing craze will be at the opera house to-night.

Largest line of fine canned fruits in the city, special prices per dozen or case. Diehenn Bros.

The best flour--Enterprise mills "White Loaf" brand.

New lot of sweet pickles 20c. per quart at Diehenn Bros.

Best laundry soap, cheap by the box. Diehenn Bros.

Two cans salmon 25 cents. Diehenn Bros.

Sugar at bottom prices. Diehenn Bros.

Local news on the fourth page.

THE CHARLES M. RUSSELL RESIDENCE. From a photograph by Haring.

of its graceful exterior lines, and hints at the possibilities of the interior.

The main entrance is reached through a massive stone piazza, polished mahogany doors opening into a vestibule 6x12, finished in red mahogany, with paneled dado work six feet high. Over 400 pieces of fine grained oak, veneered on pine, and laid in conventional design, constitute the floor, while the walls and ceiling, as is the case in every apartment, are treated in harmony with the conditions.

From the vestibule spreads out the main hall, 18x20, a mass of polished native oak. The solid staircase is elaborate in carving and panel work, the light streaming through plate glass, and glass mosaic. Pencil Moorish work heightens the effect. There is a beamed ceiling, and cornice, and the parquette floors, both in the hall, and on the stair landing is inlaid in oak and maple, requiring over 2,500 pieces.

A beautiful open partition, consisting of Moorish work, Chinese screens, beveled plate glass, and carved columns, separates the hall from the tower, and forms a cosy reception room, finished in oak, the panels between the ceiling beams being elaborately decorated.

On the east side of the hall two pairs of sliding doors open into the drawing room and library. The former is finished in white maple, with an elegant cabinet mantel of the same, covering the entire east end, from floor to ceiling, with facings and hearth of onyx. Sliding doors also connect the drawing room and library, the latter finished in cherry with paneled dado, bookcases and mantel.

From the west side of the main hall a door opens into a small vestibule, with a slight arch leading into the kitchen, the porte cochere, oak being employed in the finish.

From the north side of the hall, doors open into a spacious dining room, one of the most superb features of the house. The room is finished in oak, with a paneled and carved dado. The plaster arabesques are supported by six carved and fluted columns, while the decorative artists have done their work well, securing admirable effects. The old-time fireplace finds here its ideal development. Rare old andirons are heaped up with massive logs, waiting for the light, and the conceit which brings visions of roast beef and biscuits, is a temporary for the moment. The mantel is unique and built about it is a tall buffet. A china room, or butler's pantry adjoins, on the north, finished in ash. The glass cases are fitted with drawers, and shelving reaches from floor to ceiling. Hot and cold water arrangements, and a hot closet, make it complete and convenient. Next to this, and communicating by a door in the kitchen pantry. The sides of this entire room are filled with cases having drawers and enclosed shelving, meat chests, refrigerator, and pastry slab. The kitchen opens from the pantry, of course, and is finished in hard pine. It seems needless to say that it is as well fitted for its functions, as any room in the house

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT.

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Three Months.....1.25

WEEKLY.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1891

This Date in History—Jan. 24.

1620—Death of Sir Henry Yelverton, judge; born 1566.
1689—The Connecticut colony in convention at Hartford adopted a liberal written constitution, the people not to take oath to the king.
1712—Birth of Frederick the Great; died 1788.
1723—Birth of Beaumarchais, dramatic writer; died 1792.
1782—Death of James Ralph, political and poetical writer.
1807—Schleswig and Holstein incorporated with Prussia by decree.
1809—A Chinese embassy, headed by Hon. Anson Burlingame, an American, received by the French emperor at Paris.
1870—Prince Arthur presented to President Grant.
1870—United States Corvette Osiris sunk by collision with British P. and O. steamer Bom Bay.
1871—Julius Favre, on the part of the French opened negotiations with Bismarck.
1875—Death of Rev. Charles Kingsley, English author and canon of Westminster, in London, England.
1884—Fire damp explosion at Crested Butte, Colo., fifty-seven miners killed.
1888—Death of Frederick C. Bright at Philadelphia; born 1812.

The Democratic party in congress, is to rule or ruin.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer is in distress about Vice President Morton. The sensitive Plain Dealer is "mortified." Mortification is never complained of when the nullification of the war amendments comes to its attention, with every national election.

The moral wickedness of a Kirmess, as a church entertainment continues up for discussion at Alliance. A Steubenville pastor, writes to an Alliance minister, the letter being published, as follows: "Cry out against it and spare not! My own opinion is that this is one of the most deceptive plagues ever invented by Satan to counteract religious life."

GERRYMANDERING.

While lusty blasts of eloquence are reverberating in congressional halls for and against the so-called force bill and closure rule, let's say a quiet and, if possible, non-partisan word about the striking term in our political discourses, gerrymander, which, though often impaled upon our attention during the last campaign, retains a curious interest. A gerrymander is an unfair distribution of the congressional districts of a state by the legislature thereof. A state is divided into a certain number of districts, which number is determined by the congress which meets next after the decennial census enumeration, congress having determined the quota of population that shall entitle to a single representative. The population of each state is divided by this number, and the quotient is the number of congressional representatives the state shall have. Ohio has twenty-one by this disposition. It will devolve upon the congress that meets next fall to make a new apportionment. The present division which gives us the twenty-one is about 151,000. The matter of electing the congressmen is left to the states. The legislature of each state establishes districts throughout the state, in which districts the congressmen are to be elected, one congressman to a district. Ohio having an assignment of twenty-one congressmen, its legislature establishes twenty-one districts.

The dominant party in the legislature, if a spirit of unfairness pervades it, can by an unjust discrimination in the laying out of the boundary lines of the districts, so adjust them that a state will return to congress a majority or more representatives of politics opposite to those prevailing in the state. When a party does this it is said to gerrymander the state, or, to use the noun, the districting is called a gerrymander.

Ohio was re-districted by the present legislature a year ago, and in such a manner that the state, which is often Republican in state elections than Democratic, and always Republican in national elections, returns fifteen Democratic congressmen out of the twenty-one. The present condition of the districts in Ohio is considered a very flagrant

gerrymander. But both parties have been guilty of this unfair means of getting a majority in the national House. There is more or less unfairness in every districting of a state where the strength of both parties are about equal. Such is the political bias and prejudice in men, it is scarcely avoidable. There are several very shameful and ridiculous gerrymanders mentioned in history. In Mississippi there is a district 250 miles long, 30 miles broad, called a shoe string district, and another in Pennsylvania resembling a dumb bell. The present Twentieth Ohio district was called during the last campaign the beer faucet district.

We read also of a district in Missouri famous for its narrow serpentine windings. Measured along its windings it measures longer than does the longest length of the state. But it is not a hap hazard affair. These windings were projected with purpose and design, for as it winds its crooked course it gathers up as large a negro population as possible. In laying off the districts one object is to throw together into a hostile district those places in the state where are the large numbers of voters who are hostile to the party which is making the gerrymander. There they increase the hostile vote, but do the gerrymandering party no harm, for the district would go against them anyhow. Again, when the parties are about equally balanced, a place or places where friendly voters reside are added to the district, thereby turning the scale in favor of the gerrymandering party. To accomplish the foregoing the gerrymandering hand has to run the boundary lines with considerable ingenuity and querness. The result is often a very odd looking district when delineated on a map.

So queer was the shape of a certain district contrived by the Republican legislature in Massachusetts in 1812, when Elbridge Gerry was governor of the state, that an ardent Federalist and editor had a large picture made of it and hung up in his editorial sanctum. An artist of genius coming into the office one day noticed the peculiar thing on the wall and taking out his pencil added a few lines to it for feet and wings and beak, making it take on the visage and outline of an awful looking monster, 'which,' said he, 'shall do for a salamander.' "Better say a Gerry-mander," snapped forth the Irish wit of the editor.

Gov. Gerry was credited with being the proposer and adviser of the odious trick at that time. Hence the name. An instance of the practice seems to have occurred even earlier than this. In the election of 1788 for representatives to the first congress, an attempt was made in Virginia by the enemies of the constitution to defeat by such a scheme one of its foremost supporters, James Madison. His district was fixed, but the voters rebuked the schemers and honored the deserving man with election.

SHOT HIS SWEETHEART'S FATHER.
Sad Ending of a Love Affair in West Virginia.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va., Jan. 24.—A bitter feud has existed several years between the Snodgrass and Floyd families, both of which are influential. Young James Floyd fell in love with Mary Snodgrass, and the father, Enos Snodgrass, forbade their meeting. The lovers, however, met secretly. Snodgrass made a violent assault on Floyd. The latter attempted to escape, but failed, and finally drew his revolver and shot Snodgrass dead before his daughter's eyes. Floyd escaped.

A New Gas Well at Grapeville.
GREENSBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The Westmoreland and Cambria Natural Gas company have struck a rich flow of gas in the Gordon sand, 225 feet below the Gantz sand. The well is located on the Agnew farm at Grapeville, and the strike has at least trebled the flow of gas, thus giving the operators great encouragement. It is thought that when the well is entirely drilled in the volume will be greatly augmented.

Want a Service Pension Bill.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, consisting of Gen. Veazy, commander-in-chief; Col. Blue, of Kansas, and Col. Emory, of Washington, appeared before the house committee on invalid pensions yesterday in behalf of a bill providing for a service pension intended for the 250,000 soldiers of the class whose cases were not reached by the act of June last.

The Champion Tennis Player
as well as the newest beginner will find Tiddley Wink tennis an excellent substitute for the original article.

Crushed limestone for walks. Large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

Boys' watches for from \$4.50 to \$6.00 at Von Kanel's.

NATURAL MONOPOLIES.

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF WATER WORKS.
Figures from The Nationalist Showing the Marked Difference in Rates Given by Public and Private Water Works Corporations.

In every part of the country much attention is being given to the subject of monopolies. Their control in the interest of all the people is rapidly becoming the leading issue of the day, and the few who possess special privileges are putting forth all their power of argument to convince the people that natural monopolies are better managed under private control than could possibly be done under public ownership.

To those who have not studied this subject the specious arguments put forth by the monopolists have great weight, but a knowledge of the facts in the case will show the desirability of a radical change from present methods. That great changes are pending in our economic system is plainly evident to the most superficial observer, and it is well to consider where a beginning can be made to the best advantage.

It would seem that no better initial step could be recommended than to agitate for municipal ownership of local monopolies, such as street railways, gas works and electric light plants. Good and comparative speed results can be accomplished in this direction, and that would lead to public ownership of larger monopolies, which are equally oppressive and dangerous to the people of the entire country. The enlargement of the powers of municipalities has been found beneficial wherever tried, especially in European countries, where it has been carried to a greater extent than in the United States. Yet we are not without examples here showing the correctness of the position assumed. While such natural monopolies as gas and electric lighting and street railways are, as a general thing, owned by private corporations, a very large per centage of the water works are owned by the public.

In the United States 41.7 per cent. are under public control, and in Canada the proportion is 57 per cent. As having an important bearing upon this subject a comparison of rates charged for water by public and private corporations, will be found interesting, and by investigation we find that the advantage is largely in favor of public ownership. The comparison given is based upon the average total family rate charged by 748 works in the United States; the average price at all the works is \$28.83. At 318 public works the charge is \$21.55, and by 430 private companies the rate is \$30.82. This shows that the rates charged by private companies are 43 per cent. higher than those of the public works. This excess of price is found to be the rate in every part of the country, the same is true in Canada, and in England it is even larger. These figures show that one of the many municipal problems is being satisfactorily solved. We do not hear of any change from public to private ownership, as would be the case if the service were not satisfactory; but we know that changes from private to public ownership are quite frequent, and that improved service at much lower rates is the inevitable result. Prof. E. T. Ely says: "I have made special investigation of water supply in several towns, and I have yet to find one instance in which municipal self help did not work better than the beneficent paternalism of private corporations. I have looked into the experience of a whole group of towns in New York state, and they all tell one story." The result in this service under public ownership proving so highly beneficial, it devolves upon the advocates of private monopoly to show that there is any special cause that would produce a different issue in the case of other national monopolies. If they cannot do this, then the whole theory is without a solid foundation upon which to rest. The system of spoliation of the people by private corporations has been patiently endured for a long time. All that is needed to bring about a healthier condition in these monopolies of service is a thorough knowledge of facts, and, thanks to the reform papers that have sprung up on every hand; these facts can now be placed before the people.—The Nationalist.

A Neuter Gender.
Mrs. De Sout (angrily)—I want you to keep your dog out of my house, Mrs. De Smart. It's full of fleas.
Mrs. De Smart—Mercy on me! Fido come here, sir! Don't you go into that house again. It's full of fleas.—New York Weekly.

She Humored Him.
"I'm hoping for something to turn up," he said, as he entered her house to propose, And scarce had he made her an offer to wed Than she spitefully turned up her nose.—Boston Courier.

Not in Style.
Mrs. De Style—That cloak is just lovely; so soft and warm. Is it fashionable?
Dealer—No, ma'am; it's called the common sense cloak.
Mrs. De Style (with a sigh)—Let me see your Parisian shoulder capes.—New York Weekly.

To a Silent Maiden.
If talk is really cheap as some folks say, I wonder, lovely, why-a-vis, that you Don't go to a shopping some bright sunny day, And see if you can't buy a word or two.—John Kendrick Bangs in Puck.

A Man of Fine Polish.
Wooden—You can say what you choose about Mr. Parvna, but I think he is a man of the finest polish.
Wagley—Well, he ought to be. He spent the last fifteen years of his life blacking boots.—Boston Courier.

Pennsylvania Miage Tickets.
On and after January 20th, 1891, individual and non-transferable one thousand mile tickets, good over all divisions of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh, will be sold at rate of two cents per mile, or \$20.00 each, by line agents at principal points.

All forms of mileage tickets heretofore issued for the Pennsylvania lines—still unused and unexpired as to time limit—will be honored on and after above date on all roads operated by either the Pennsylvania Company or the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway company, and only one thousand mile tickets will be thereafter sold.

E. A. Ford, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
Tiddley winks at the Independent Co's.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.
Ossip Schubin, whose books have created such a sensation, is not as was supposed, a man but a woman. Her real name is Lola Kirschner, and she lives in a very quiet way in a Bohemian village. She was barely twenty when her first book, "Ehre," was published, yet so much strength did it show, as well as so much familiarity with diplomatic life, that for some time it was attributed to the Austrian minister.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, daughter of the late Charles Crocker, the California millionaire, and daughter-in-law of Mr. Henry M. Alexander, one of the trustees of Princeton college, has offered to build a hall for commencement and other exercises at Princeton. It will be known as Alumni Hall, and will probably cost not less than \$150,000. Another instance of a woman's making a large donation to an institution which excludes women.

Roumania has not been considered one of the very progressive countries, yet she has forged far ahead of many other nations in respect to her acknowledgment of women. Mme. Anna Ionesco was elected mayor of Mangalia in 1888, and continued to discharge the duties of this office most acceptably until August, 1890, when she moved to Branesco. Her fame had evidently preceded her, for in a few weeks the people there elected her almost unanimously to be their mayor. They also elected her daughter, Alexandrina, vice mayor, and her husband justice of the peace.

Mrs. Hollenbeck, of Los Angeles, has given \$500,000 for a home for poor women and homeless children, in that city.

Mrs. Rastall copied this from the blackboard at Moody's institute on Sunday last:

Women—
Ministered while men scouted,
Believed while men doubted,
Freed while men pointed.

RUINED BY AN EMBEZZLING SON.

Assignment of Assets—per Veith Follows the Missing Treasurer's Flight.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 24.—As a result of the sudden disappearance and \$5,100 defalcation of Charles Veith, Jr., treasurer of this township, ex-County Commissioner Casper Veith, his aged father and heaviest bondsmen, has made an assignment of all his personal property, including the large grocery and provision store that was transferred to him by the former's wife. The old gentleman is left a ruined man, while the whereabouts of his son, the defaulter, is unknown.

Shot by His Insane Son.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 24.—David Schofield, a prominent iron worker, was yesterday attacked by his son, who fired two shots at him, one ball lodging in the neck and the other shattering his right arm. The son then walked to the police station, where he was detained and locked up. He has been demented, having been in an asylum until two weeks ago, and will be returned. The father will recover.

A Glass Works Deal at Findlay.

FINDLAY, O., Jan. 24.—Arrangements were completed yesterday by which Libby & Co., of Toledo, acquire possession of the building and machinery of the globe and chimney glass works of this city. Libby & Co. will take possession on Monday, and will commence at once the manufacture of glass bulbs for incandescent electric lights. The factory will be run night and day with a force of 200 hands.

Burglars Raided the Town.

CANTON, O., Jan. 24.—Burglars have raided the town. Five residences were entered. The most valuable haul was at the residence of ex-County Clerk McGregor, where the thieves secured two gold watches and other articles valued at \$300. From other houses a couple of hundred dollars' worth were taken. It is thought that the burglars are the gang which raided Canal Fulton early this week.

Barred All His Relatives by Will.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 24.—A copy of the will of John Curran, who suicided at Carbon by cutting his throat, has been filed. He wills all his property to Robert Graham, cutting off all his relatives. The will was executed last June, properly witnessed, and it is probable will stand. Graham, who secured the property valued at \$5,000, was a personal friend of Curran.

Helpless for Life.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—Samuel Kahn, employed at Homan's silverware factory, met with an accident that will render him helpless for life. He was engaged working on a machine for pressing metal, when his hands accidentally were caught between the heavy rollers, crushing them in a horrible manner. Both hands were amputated.

Ex-State Senator Snyder Seriously Injured.

CANTON, O., Jan. 24.—Ex-State Senator Snyder fell down a flight of stairs last night and broke his right leg and sustained other serious injuries. The senator was the victim of a similar misfortune a few years ago, caused by a defective street, for which he sued the city, obtaining \$8,000 damages.

Towboat Burned and a Life Lost.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The towboat Silas P. Coe, belonging to William Montgomery & Co., took fire while lying at the foot of Vine street and was completely destroyed. Watchman Carney, employed on the boat, was burned to death. The origin of the fire is not known.

Broke Through the Ice and Drowned.

SANDUSKY, O., Jan. 24.—Eddie Engles, aged 14 years, son of John Engles, of Put-in-Bay Island, broke through the ice there while skating and was drowned.

Mark Baldwin Goes to Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—Mark Baldwin, the well known pitcher, was signed by the Columbus club, yesterday.

There is one thing a woman can do that a man can't; she can smile her sweetest and talk her brightest with a pin sticking her.

There are two kinds of good women; one kind brings in a tract when you are sick and the other kind brings in a bowl of hot soup.

The man who is a friend to everybody is a good deal like the remedy that is said to cure every pain. It is highly valued and respected until you have a pain and try it.—Acheson Globe.

FEAR PREMATURE BURIAL.

GHASTLY DIRECTIONS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF A PHYSICIAN'S REMAINS.

Dr. Charles F. Heuser Left a Will in which He Requested His Heart be Taken from His Body to Make Sure He Was Dead and That His Body be Cremated—On the Death of His Wife He Drove a Knife Into Her Heart to Protect Her from Being Buried Alive.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—The body of Dr. Charles F. Heuser was cremated at London park yesterday afternoon. He was a well-known physician and apothecary. The circumstances connected with his ghastly directions for the disposal of his remains makes his story and that of his family a very remarkable one. Dr. Heuser left a will, in which he requested that his heart be taken from his body in the presence of witnesses on the day of his death, and that his remains be afterward cremated, the ashes to be distributed among his friends. The strange clause concerning the heart of the dead physician caused somewhat of a sensation, but his friends resolved to carry out his wishes as nearly as possible. A number of physicians and surgeons declined to mutilate the corpse of their dead friend, but Dr. Bernard T. Meyer, in the presence of a few friends,

Removed the Heart from the Body. Then replacing it the remains were made ready for cremation. The ashes will be disposed of as directed in the will. The strange request of the physician is accounted for by one who knew him well from the fact that he had entertained a horror of being buried alive. He often talked on the subject and his fear of premature burial was increased after a talk he had some time ago with a Virginia physician, who said that in a number of cases he had seen corpses disinterred which showed that the persons had come to life after burial. Some of the bodies were drawn up in the coffins or lay on their sides dreadfully contorted. A circumstance that adds additional interest to the singular ceremony is that Dr. Heuser, after his wife's death some years ago,

Drove a Knife Into Her Heart to protect her from the possibility of being immured alive. He had frequently told the story of this affair himself, and said it was the most terrible thing he had ever had to perform to thrust the cold steel into the bosom of the woman he loved as she laid on the bier before him, yet he could not think of letting her run the awful risk of coming back to life in her grave. Another singular circumstance is that many members of Dr. Heuser's family have had their hearts pierced or their veins and arteries cut after death. The fear of premature burial seems to have pervaded the whole family, and led to the utmost precautions being taken to ensure escape. None of them, however, except the doctor have been cremated.

LEGISLATIVE LABORS.

Bills Reported and New Measures Introduced.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 24.—The house met yesterday and received the reports of the committees. The bill regulating and maintaining fences was negatively returned and then recommitted to the committee on agriculture, so as to give Representative Gillen, of Franklin, who introduced it, an opportunity to discuss its merits. A bill amending the bird law was adversely reported and the general revenue act was affirmatively returned. Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Finlay, of Washington, providing for a law library for the supreme court. Another by Mr. Burke, of Luzerne, prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton detectives. Representative Rogers, of Lehigh, introduced a measure providing for the publication of the third edition of the bird book, and Ritter, of Philadelphia, one creating a state board of medical examiners. The measure provides that all schools of medicine shall be represented on the board.

Notice

To all members of Massillon Tent, No. 10, K. O. T. M., please pay all dues and assessments to Sir Knight Henry Huber, by order of Wm. Fetzner, Com. BAXON SMITH, R. K.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STREET COMMISSIONER.
The name of Thomas Volkmar is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Democratic primary election.
The name of Daniel Kitchen is announced as a candidate for street commissioner, subject to the Republican primary election.
We are authorized to announce the name of John J. Gels as a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic primaries at the spring election.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the neck, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors," which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can IT BE CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to foot. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 per box. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Spirited Discussion in the House Over Senator Massey's Flag Bill—Few Local Bills Passed in the Senate.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 24.—There was a spirited discussion in the house over Senator Massey's flag bill. Mr. Wiggins wanted the vote by which it was defeated reconsidered. Mr. Price, of Hocking, declared that the bill requiring the display of the flag over school houses was nonsense, and that such a bill was an insult to the patriotism and intelligence of American people. This aroused Mr. Taylor, of Guernsey, who dared the legislature not to pass the bill, a measure demanded by the Grand Army posts. Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution in the senate, the preamble to which recites that the Republican party had promised aid to the soldiers and resolves that the Republican senator and representatives in congress from Ohio be requested to support Mr. Owens' bill and Mr. Quay's senate bill.

Bills That Passed the House.

House bill by Mr. Dougherty, amending section 6,907, making it a misdemeanor for persons to employ a ferret to catch rabbits on the farm of another without first having obtained the consent, and imposing a penalty of not more than \$25 nor less than \$5.
House bill by Nelson, amending section 2,573, relative to workshops and factories, and providing that fire escapes be erected in all buildings above two stories in which are located telegraph, telephone and printing offices, laundry establishments or places in which any manufacturing or mechanical business is carried on.

In the senate few local bills passed and the following were introduced by Mr. Brady: To provide that school examiners shall have had five years' experience before their appointment, and giving the state school commissioner the power to appoint the same. Both branches adjourned till 4 p. m. Monday.

CONDENSED OHIO NEWS.

An indictment against Henry Freeman, at Cuzco, for voting twice at the last November election, has been quashed, the document not stating for what officials the election was held.

At Barnesville, Joseph Williams was suddenly stricken with paralysis. He was 84 years old, and a newspaper writer of considerable note, and an interesting historian.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, January 24.

Wheat, per bu.	92-95
Oats " "	42-47
Corn " "	60-65
Potatoes per bu.	1.10
Butter per lb.	20
Eggs per doz.	24

Where to be Sold

THE INDEPENDENT may be obtained daily at the Independent Company's store; Waverly Hotel; Hotel Conrad; E. C. Hering, West Tremont street; C. Witt, Short East street; Gilbert N. Porter, South Erie street; Henry Kline, West Main street; James Parks, W. & L. E. depot.

Popularly called the king of medicines—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases.

The want column is authority on "situations and help wanted."

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

But Ten Days Remain

Until we shall take our

Annual Inventory

—AT THE—

Massillon Bee Hive Cash Store.

Until then we shall continue to make up our

Low Prices on all Winter Goods.

Our sales on all woolen goods have far exceeded our best expectations and the limited quantities still on hand will be let out at exceptional figures.

We have just received 2000 lbs. of the Celebrated Mayville Kentucky Carpet Chain, and have reduced the price.

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P. H. Young

CITY LIVERY!

P. GRIBBLE, Proprietor

First-Class in all its Appointments

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery.

Telephone 77.

A Fine Assortment of Buggies, all Styles at Young's



Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

TRAFFALGAR'S REGISTER.

WHEELING ALAKE RAILWAY.
North. South.
No. 4 9:00 a. m. No. 5 1:30 p. m.
No. 6 1:15 p. m. No. 7 6:40 a. m.
No. 3 7:50 p. m. Local 4 08 p. m.
Local 7 10 a. m. In effect June 9th at noon.
PITTSBURG, P. T. WAYNE & CO. GAO.
In effect June 15, 1890.

GOING EAST

No. 10.....Daily.....2:30 a. m.
No. 11.....Daily except Sunday.....7:45 a. m.
No. 4.....Daily.....1:00 p. m.
No. 20.....Daily except Sunday.....9:35 p. m.

GOING WEST

No. 1.....Daily except Sunday.....8:25 a. m.
No. 11.....Daily except Sunday.....10:05 a. m.
No. 2.....Daily.....11:01 a. m.
No. 3.....Daily.....5:45 p. m.
Local.....15 a. m.

Pullman dining cars are run on trains No. 1 and 2.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information regarding the running of trains, apply to John A. Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

LABOR'S WORLD.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

The Chicago Market 1890.
There has always been a tacit understanding between miners and mine operators of this competitive field, that the coal shipments to, and prices prevailing in, the Chicago market during the previous year, were the surest and safest guide through which to reach a satisfactory settlement of mining rates for the coming year. As the time for the next joint conference is drawing near, a comparison of shipments to the Chicago market from the different states and fields, within this competitive district, proves both interesting and instructive. From the annual statistics of the Black Diamond, we are able to make such a comparison. There was shipped from Hocking Valley during 1887-317,933 tons; in 1888, 243,085 tons while in 1889 it fell to 144,539 tons, and during 1890 to 128,955.

The Shawnee Valley shipped 95,222 tons in 1887, and 120,053 tons in 1888, while in 1889 the shipment fell to 73,029 tons, and in 1890 to 49,626 tons.

The Ohio Central shipped 220,470 tons in 1887, and 142,271 tons in 1888, while shipments fell to 131,574 tons in 1889, and to 124,595 tons in 1890.

The Jackson county mines shipped 45,245 tons in 1887, and 49,988 tons in 1888, while in 1889 the shipment was 51,094 tons, and in 1890, 56,203 tons.

The Ohio shipments indicate that the Hocking Valley, Shawnee Valley, and Ohio Central mines, are fast losing their grip upon the Chicago market. Their combined loss for 1890, compared to shipments for 1889, is 48,966 tons, while compared with the shipments of 1887, the loss is 333,449 tons.

Jackson county has increased her tonnage for 1890 by 5,109 tons over 1889, and compared to 1887, has increased her shipments 10,958 tons. By deducting the Jackson increase from the decrease in Hocking, Shawnee and Ohio Central valleys, we find that the loss for this state in 1890 compared to 1889 is 43,857, while the loss for 1890, compared to shipments for 1887, is 322,491 tons. This means a loss in the Chicago market is due to several causes, the most notable of which is the new outlet for coal to the northwest that formerly passed through Chicago. The Ohio production has not been diminished by reason of the apparent loss of coal tonnage in Chicago. The production for 1887, when the Chicago tonnage was largest, was 10,301,708 tons. In 1888, when it suffered the greatest loss in Chicago shipments, the production was the largest ever recorded in Ohio, 10,919,946 tons, while in 1889 there were 10,907,355 tons produced, and it is evident that during 1890 the production will exceed 11,000,000 tons. The difference between loss in the Chicago shipments and others shipments made necessary by reason of increased production is made good by an increased local consumption and the securing of markets in the northwest through shipments by lake.

Of the Pittsburg coal there was shipped 136,744 tons in 1887, 124,227 tons in 1888, 100,403 tons in 1889 and 51,516 tons in 1890. This shows a loss of 13,887 tons in 1890 over 1889 and 55,228 tons in 1889 over 1887. This loss can largely be accounted for by the recovery of home markets through the failure of natural gas, and like Ohio, the increase of sales in the northwest for coal shipped by lake.

West Virginia shipped 70,399 tons in 1887, 55,228 tons in 1888, 91,867 tons in 1889 and 104,517 tons in 1890. The increase for 1890 over 1889 is 12,650 tons while the increase of 1890 over 1887 is 34,118 tons. The superiority of these coals, together with a too low rate for mining and improved shipping facilities is the cause of this steady increase.

Indiana block coal reached the acme of production and sale in 1887, when its shipment to Chicago was 968,388 tons; in 1888, it was 840,932 tons, while in 1889, owing to the prolonged strike, the production fell to 469,976 tons, and in 1890 increased to 828,697 tons. The miscellaneous coals of Indiana, meaning all coal outside of block coal, shipped in 1887, 107,227 tons; in 1888, 131,201 tons; in 1889, 315,204 tons, and in 1890, 412,258 tons. While the block coal finds, not having fully recovered from the effects of the union's strike of 1889, shows a loss of 139,701 tons, the other coals increase their shipments 97,054 tons in 1890 over 1889, and 305,031 tons in 1890 over 1887.

Illinois shipments to Chicago in 1887 were 1,454,825 tons; in 1888, it was 1,926,398 tons; in 1889, it was 1,942,411 tons, while in 1890, it was 2,186,820 tons. This shows a gain for 1890 over 1889, of 244,409 tons, and for 1890 over 1887, of 731,995 tons.

The coal trade at the present time is rather quiet, but prices are steady and coal operators feel cheerful over the situation. In parts of Kansas and the northwest it is reported much suffering prevails for the want of coal. The Kansas legislature passed a resolution last week to purchase and send coal to some of the farmers and others who, being without money, cannot buy it for themselves. This act of the Kansas legislature is a commendable one so far as it goes toward aiding those who are freezing for want of fuel, but that part of the resolution which requires the coal to be taken from the mines worked by the convicts confined in the Kansas state prison, cannot be too severely condemned.

Modern economists say: "Society must adjust the demand and supply of labor until all are employed." I have asked: "How many years are required for this absorption, and how many weeks and days will starve an honest man and his children?" To this I have never got an answer.—Cardinal Manning.

The bricklayers of Philadelphia will make an effort to establish the eight hour day in their trade early in the spring.

WAGES IN BUILDING TRADES.

What Contractors Pay from Atlanta and New York to San Francisco.

The secretaries of the building exchanges in thirty-eight cities in the country have sent to the Wisconsin bureau of labor statistics the schedule of wages in the building trades for each city. Where there is no exchange the information has been supplied by masons and builders. The schedules have been tabulated and interesting facts thus brought to light.

The six cities in which the highest wages are paid are New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis; Galveston and San Francisco. The trades selected for the table were masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, roofing and the common labor required in the erection of a building. No one city pays the highest wages in all the trades or in more than one trade. Thus, St. Louis pays the highest wages for masonry, New York for carpentry, San Francisco for painting, Chicago for plumbing, Santa Fe for roofing and Galveston for common labor. Santa Fe pays more than any other city for roofing, but it ranks below Brooklyn in all the other trades.

The lowest wages are paid in the southern cities, Atlanta, New Orleans, Lexington, Va., Vicksburg and Norfolk, Va. Some of the smaller cities of the north pay but little more than those of the south. Wages in the north seem to depend more on the size of a city than on its location. The explanation is of course that in the larger cities the trades are better organized. For the same reason two adjoining cities seldom pay exactly the same wages. New York pays more than Brooklyn for painting, carpentry and plumbing. Brooklyn pays more than New York for masonry, roofing and, according to the table, for common labor. There is the same difference in the wages paid in the nearby cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Cincinnati and Cleveland, Philadelphia and Boston rank below the five leading cities, and many smaller western cities pay higher wages than do the Quakers and the modern Athenians. Atlanta pays the lowest wages for roofing, masonry and common labor, but comparatively good wages for painting and plumbing.

The difference in the wages rates paid in each trade is as great as their geographical distribution. Atlanta will pay 21 cents an hour for masonry, but St. Louis is willing to give 49 cents for the same work. New York and Baltimore pay 40 cents an hour, and Brooklyn, Galveston, Washington, San Francisco and Chicago from 41 to 45 cents an hour. For carpentry New York pays 39 cents an hour and Lexington, Va., 18 cents. In eight cities, from Minneapolis to Providence, the prevailing rate is 25 cents an hour. New Orleans and Vicksburg are willing to pay 23 and 26 cents, but most of the smaller western cities will give less than 25 cents for carpentry. For plumbing Chicago pays 40 cents an hour and Vicksburg 23 cents. New York and San Francisco pay 39 cents. The other thirty-three cities follow in no particular order, some of those in the west paying less than southern cities. The rates for painting show the greatest difference, San Francisco paying 55 cents an hour and New Orleans 23 cents. New York pays 52 cents and Kansas City 51 cents. Indianapolis, Baltimore and Providence are willing to pay 42 cents and Santa Fe 40 cents an hour. Roofing is paid for at the lowest rates of all the trades—19 cents in Atlanta. New York pays 24, Brooklyn 37 and Santa Fe 38 cents an hour. For common labor Atlanta pays 74 cents. New York, according to the table, pays 15 cents an hour less than do Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn. Galveston parts with 20 cents an hour, or \$2 a day, the highest rate of all. The rate in San Francisco is not shown, but from another source it is known that \$2 is also paid for common labor there.—New York Sun.

Great is Iowa.

The second biennial report of the Iowa Labor Bureau contains the following, which needs no comment:

The average number of months employed is 10.54, the average rate per day while employed, \$2.10, and the average income per day for 312 days, \$1.85. With reference to these rates the commissioner says: It is probable that in an ordinary canvass, for the purpose of interviewing workmen as to their earnings, a greater proportion of the better paid and more steadily employed men would be met with; the floating workmen would be more likely to escape the canvasser. An undue proportion of indoor or shop workers would naturally be found—men who have positions all the year around. From these causes the average number of months employed and the rate per day is probably rather high than low. There is an average idleness of 1.45 months per year. In other words the men are idle 12.17 per cent. of the time.

Organized English Girls.

The old fact that nothing is really successful until it has first been a failure is abundantly exemplified in the history of the Matchbox Makers' union, which six months ago was distinctly nowhere. Today it has two branches—one in Shorelitch and another in Bow—and both are flourishing. It also has the countenance and support of many of the women liberals in the East End, as I saw last week, when a tea was provided for the Bow matchbox makers by Mrs. Labouchere, Mrs. Powell and her fellow workers, who were present. There were quite a hundred women there, most of whom decided to join the union, and assist in attempting to raise the wages of the workers as a body.—Cor. Labor World.

PENITENTIARY WORK.

NEW YORK'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ON CONVICT LABOR.

The Unions Want Only Goods for State Purposes Made by the Prisoners—History of the Action Heretofore Taken in This Matter.

The labor organizations of this city and state are up in arms against the present system of convict labor. The Granite Cutters' union has passed resolutions condemning the system, and is preparing a bill to be submitted to the next legislature. The two recent conventions of the marble cutters and marble polishers have decided to take energetic action against convict labor, and announce that they intend to go so far as to have delegates stationed around the prisons and watch where the products are sent to and order strikes on every possible occasion. The delegates to the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, the state assembly of the Knights of Labor and the State Trades' Assembly, have all been instructed to see that these conventions do their utmost to urge upon the state assembly a measure to nullify the present law and prevent in every way convict labor entering into competition with free labor. That the labor organizations have a difficult task before them they acknowledge in the fact that to effectually prevent prison industries interfering with free industries they are acting contrary to the reports of all the commissioners that have been appointed, and who claim that to prevent the product of convict labor being placed on the market will cause an evil much more serious than the present one by enforcing utter idleness on a large number of convicts.

In New York state reports on this subject were made in 1807, 1871, 1876, 1879, 1884 and 1887, the result being that while one commission has condemned the system another has advocated it. In their reports these commissions divide convict labor into four systems—the contract, the piece price, the public account, and the lease. The contract system is where a contractor employs the convicts at a certain price per day for their labor, the institution generally furnishing the necessary power or machinery. In the piece price system the contractor furnishes to the prison the material ready for working, and receives from the prison the manufactured article at an agreed price. The public account system is where the institution carries on the business of manufacturing like a private individual or firm, buying raw materials and converting them into manufactured articles, which are sold in the best available market. In the lease system the institution hires out the convicts to a contractor for a specified sum, he agreeing to properly clothe, feed and care for them. In all these methods the labor of the convicts more or less enters into competition with free labor, so the trades unions propose that they shall only be employed in manufacturing for the immediate use or benefit of penal or charitable institutions, and that no product shall be placed on the market.

The commission appointed in 1886, consisting of William Bookstaver, George Blair and Enos W. Barnes, made a thorough investigation of the subject and submitted an extended report. They recommended the public account system, stating that "convicts should be employed upon productive labor, earning as nearly as possible the cost of their maintenance, and without productive labor there can be no health of discipline and no progress toward reformation."

The report goes on to say: "It is simply brutal to suffer convicts to remain in idleness. The experiences at Auburn prison, where for more than a year and a half several hundred convicts have remained in enforced idleness, due in part to the expiration of contracts and in part to the failure of the legislature to make sufficient appropriation for their employment, furnish all that is necessary in proof of the disaster flowing from idleness in prisons. Added to a serious increase in disease and hospital representation and a baneful decline of discipline, there were transferred from that prison during the year ending Sept. 30, 1886, to the asylum for the insane twenty-six prisoners, as against six similar transfers during the preceding year."

The trades unions were dissatisfied with this report, and especially with Commissioner George Blair, who was a member of the New York Central Labor union, so a bill was introduced into the assembly which passed both houses and received the governor's approval in August, 1888. It provided that "no machinery or power of any kind for manufacturing purposes shall be used in any penal institution of the state, and no person in such institutions shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto at any trade or industry where his labor, or the production or profit of his labor, is farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person. The superintendent of state prisons shall cause to be manufactured all articles commonly needed in public institutions of the state, and all articles manufactured and not required for use therein shall be furnished to the several institutions, supported in whole or part by the state."

This law practically met the requirements of the majority of labor organizations, but was condemned by so many that another bill was introduced in the legislature and became law on June 6, 1889, and still remains in force. The bill endeavored to incorporate some of the systems with a limitation. Section 102 of chapter 883 says: "The system of productive labor in each of said prisons shall be either the public account system or what is known as the piece price system, or partly one or the other, as the

superintendent of state prisons shall determine."

Section 103 provides that "the total number of prisoners employed at one time in manufacturing one kind of goods which are manufactured elsewhere in the state shall not exceed 5 per cent. of the number of all persons within the state employed in manufacturing the same kind of goods as shown by the last United States census or state enumeration, except in industries in which not to exceed fifty free laborers are employed. Provided, that not more than 100 persons shall be employed in all the prisons in the state in the manufacture of stoves and iron hollow ware, and not more than 100 in the manufacture of boots and shoes. None of the products of the prisoners shall be sold for less than 10 per cent. in excess of the cost of the materials used in the manufacture of such products."

The unions declare this law is violated, and that in several instances more than the 5 per cent. are engaged in several trades, and declare that nothing less than the law of 1888, with the addition of unproductive labor in case of a surplus, will satisfy them, and many of the legislators feel they have a knotty problem to handle.—New York World.

The Situation in Europe.

Men are groaning over a spell of wintry weather unequalled in severity for nearly half a century. Outdoor work has been greatly impeded, and all over the country frozen streams have stopped the water mills. The number of unemployed workmen has consequently been largely augmented, and already much distress prevails, necessitating special measures for relief and a large expenditure of money by the poor law guardians. Here in London the distress has not made itself very apparent, although it is real enough. But the socialist agitators are endeavoring secretly to exploit the sufferings of the poor people, and trouble may result.

But by far the most distressful country at the present moment is Italy. Signor Crispi is making fine speeches about the glories of the triple alliance and the maintenance of peace, to the accompaniment of the cries and threats of starving workmen in every Italian city. The trouble has been aggravated, although not caused, by the phenomenally hard winter. For months not a day has passed without the failure of some bank or great commercial or industrial firm. The customs, excise and railway receipts have been steadily decreasing, workshops closing and manufacturers reducing the number of their workmen. The national exchequer, long embarrassed, is getting into a desperate condition, and the maximum tax endurance of the people seems to have been reached.

The popular misery is widespread and terrible. At Turin alone over 7,000 heads of families are without work; at Milan, 10,000; in Rome, 50,000. Men, women and children are known to be starving in all those beautiful cities, and at Venice, Genoa, Brescia and elsewhere. The sufferers are not in a mood to starve quietly. They demand bread and relief, and are pretty certain to get the latter, for revolutionary agents are at work among them, and seditious cries have been heard at their meetings. Frenchmen, with some reason, attribute the Italian troubles to the vast and disproportionate naval and military burdens accepted and borne as a condition of entry into the triple alliance, and Paris therefore does not make even a pretense of sympathy with Rome.—London Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

O'Reilly, of 45.

Tom O'Reilly, of the Knights of Labor, was interviewed recently, and among other things said:

We number 315,000 members, and we are increasing at the rate of 85 new assemblies a month. We are splendidly equipped and our machinery is running smoothly. Now, in February there will meet in Washington delegates from the Knights and from the Farmers' Alliance and other industrial organizations. The object of this meeting will be to form a coalition between the different orders. There will be no absolute fusion, for the knights and the alliance will remain separate bodies with distinct officers, as at present. But a platform for political action will be adopted suited to both order, and this once done, the laboring men of the country will absolutely control its politics. The knights will recommend in the platform plank as follows: Railroads and telegraphs to be owned and managed by the national government, and I should be in favor of nationalizing certain industries, such as the ownership of all coal lands by the government.

As to the secret organization of labor, this must come if there be any attempt on the part of corporations to crush the open organizations. We have proof positive that employers are now banded together to annihilate the organizations of laboring men. If this great conspiracy succeeds, then will the workingmen organize in secret, and then may the incendiary's torch and the assassin's bullet play a part in future struggles between capital and labor. But we do not think the day of terror is at hand.

Michigan's Movement.

"We propose," said President Tossey, of the Michigan federation of labor, "to give considerable attention to labor laws in this state, and to formulate the legislation which labor demands, and to empower and direct such action to be taken at the next session of the legislature as will preserve the best results. It is well known that the most intelligent and earnest portion of the working class have for years past been seeking to render employment and the means of subsistence less precarious by securing an equitable share of the fruits of their toil. The federation has a membership of forty unions, and we desire to see this number doubled within the next year,"

FREEDOM'S CENTENNIALS

THREE ANNIVERSARIES OF LIBERTY SOON TO BE CELEBRATED.

One Is of Interest to the People of Canada and Another to the Citizens of Vermont—The Thrilling Story of the Marcellaise.

(Copyright by American Press Association.)

URING the present year three centennial anniversaries will occur, and doubtless will be celebrated in a manner befitting their importance. Two will interest the people of Canada and Vermont, and a third will recall the stirring memories associated with "The Marcellaise."

It is now a hundred years since Upper Canada, or the province known as Ontario, was established. The imperial act granting constitutional government to the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was passed in 1791, and it provided that "by reason of the distance of said provinces from this country [England], and the changes to be made in the government thereof, it should be lawful for the crown to issue a proclamation appointing a day for the commencement of the act and the establishment of the provinces." The lieutenant governor of Quebec accordingly issued a proclamation appointing Monday, Dec. 26, 1791, as the day on which the act was to take effect.

When Canada was ceded to Great Britain in 1763 the French colonists were guaranteed the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion and equal civil and commercial privileges with the British subjects, but an antagonism existed between the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada for many years. Quebec and Montreal gave to the latter control over the exports and imports of the country, and financial misunderstandings arising between the two sections respecting their rightful share, they led to a proposal in 1823, which was carried out in 1841, whereby a legislative union was established, and each reserved the control of its own government. By the imperial act, however,

the popular misery is widespread and terrible. At Turin alone over 7,000 heads of families are without work; at Milan, 10,000; in Rome, 50,000. Men, women and children are known to be starving in all those beautiful cities, and at Venice, Genoa, Brescia and elsewhere. The sufferers are not in a mood to starve quietly. They demand bread and relief, and are pretty certain to get the latter, for revolutionary agents are at work among them, and seditious cries have been heard at their meetings. Frenchmen, with some reason, attribute the Italian troubles to the vast and disproportionate naval and military burdens accepted and borne as a condition of entry into the triple alliance, and Paris therefore does not make even a pretense of sympathy with Rome.—London Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The population of the Dominion is now upward of 4,000,000, and the people have good reason to appreciate the blessings that have come to them during these hundred years. They have neither laws of entail nor primogeniture. Their school system is as near perfect as experience and example can make it. They have no church establishment dependent on state support, and it is to be told to the honor of the French legislature of Quebec that long before the union with Upper Canada it was the first legislature on the face of the earth that gave the Jew equal privileges with the Christian.

All the rivers in Scotland would not make one St. Lawrence, and that country itself is smaller in area than the largest of the Canadian lakes. Fifty millions of dollars have been spent in thirty years to improve the navigable waters, and by a system of enlarged canals vessels of 275 feet long and 40 feet broad, with a burden of 1,400 to 1,600 tons, can be taken from the ocean to Lake Superior. The Canadian Pacific railroad brings Canada 1,000 miles nearer Japan than the port

He Was a Noted Cattle Painter. Emile Van Marcke de Lumen, who died recently at an advanced age, had the reputation, both in his native France and throughout Europe and America as well, of being the best cattle painter of the century. Strength and decision characterized his work, and on his canvases the animals seem almost to live. He was a constant contributor to the Paris Salon, and received numerous medals and decorations. Many of his paintings are owned in America. At least three are the property of the Vanderbilts, and "The Mill Farm" belongs to Mr. C. P. Huntington. "La Vierge" adorns the Milwaukee Art gallery, and wealthy people throughout the country possess specimens of the dead artist's admirable work.

No Arrests. Indignant Citizen—"Don't you see those two boys down there smoking cigarettes? Why don't you arrest them?" Policeman—"Fact is, Mr. Taxpayer, one of them is my son, and the other is your son."

Citizen—"Um—er—very pleasant weather we're having.—Good News."

The Duke of Cumberland possesses one of the largest and finest collections of gold and silver plate and jewels in the world. Channey M. Depew has had the honor of having a steam tug with the loudest steam whistle in New York harbor named after him.

Col. N. S. Goss, of Topeka, Kan., has an ornithological collection that is surpassed only by that of the National museum at Washington.

Alexander Bond, a colored man living in Centerville, Md., came near dying of excitement on hearing that he was entitled to pension money amounting to \$5,730.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, is 40 years old. He is a tall, broad shouldered man, with a well rounded figure. He is alert and energetic and has the tact of a diplomat.

Webb C. Hayes, the ex-president's son, lives in Cleveland, where he is rated a keen and successful business man. He is a bachelor and occupies handsome apartments in the east end of the city.

Ex-Vice President Hannibal Hamlin is fond of dancing, but his dislike of music amounts almost to hatred, and he never goes into a church to hear the opening musical exercises are over if he can help it.

Mr. James Garfield, the son of President Garfield, is said to be very much like his father. He has the same sturdy frame and good natured countenance that were such marked characteristics of the president.

Chicago's best known preacher, Professor Swing, is not at all dramatic, and there is nothing about his attitude that a photographer would call a pose. He talks his sermon without gestures and uses no notes.

Brick Pomeroy, as he appears nowadays, is a portly, well dressed gentleman, whose attire is topped off with a slouch hat. He is described as the same jolly, good natured, abstemious, cynical gentleman he was of old.

Judge Turpie, the Indiana senator, is a small man in physique and possesses a soft, squeaky voice. He is said to use remarkably good English in his speeches, being one of the few men in congress who stickle on purity of diction.

Henry Clews, the New York broker, is familiarly known on the Stock Exchange as Louis Quinze. He got the name from the fact that some years ago he attended the great Vanderbilt ball in the costume of that mighty monarch.

The Duke of Nassau and Grand Duke of Luxembourg is a very rich man, as, in addition to his enormous estates in Germany and Austria, he possesses a very large fortune. He is the owner of the finest cellar of German wines in the world.

Cardinal Gibbons is very simple and methodical in his habits. He rises at 5:30, says mass at 7, breakfasts at 8, takes a walk at 10, dines at 2, and spends the afternoon receiving visitors. Supper is served to him at 7 and by 10 he is in bed.

Probably the richest clergymen in the United States, if not in the world, are Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman and his brother, Charles F. Hoffman, the former dean of the General Theological seminary in New York. Their wealth is estimated at \$14,000,000 each.

A. B. Frost is one of half a dozen American illustrators to whom art has brought handsome fortunes, "lettered ease" and rural comfort. He lives on a good sized farm near Madison, N. J., dresses as he will, and dispenses a generous hospitality.

Ed Stevens, of the New York Casino, was a San Francisco lawyer.

Forrest Robinson, the well known actor, was a cabin boy aboard a coaster.

Joe Flynn, the quaint comedian, and the author of the "McGinty" song, was a typewriter.

Louis Carpenter, W. H. Crane's understudy, was a clerk in the St. Louis clearing house.

"Tim" Murphy, of "A Texas Steer" company, served as an apprentice to Thomas Nast, the artist.

Isadore Witmark, the well known composer, dramatist and musical publisher, learned piano making.

"Ben" Teal, who so successfully stages "Blue Jeans," practiced law in San Francisco about six years ago.

"Tim" Frawley (Lieut. Schuyler in "The Senator") was a page boy in the house of representatives, Washington.

"Billy" Emerson, the prince of minstrels, was formerly a marginal boy in a San Francisco church. He has had many imitators, but no equals.

A. M. Palmer, the distinguished manager, was formerly connected with the United States revenue service. He is very quiet but effective in whatever he undertakes.

Edwin Forrest, clowning in an Ohio circus and met with great success, but his ambition lifted him out of the sawdust arena and placed him among the heroes of American actors.

Arthur West, the famous English song writer, was at one time a district student in London, but the prospects were too gloomy for him, and he took to writing comic songs, in which he excels.

A luminous buoy has been invented, the light of which is produced by phosphuretted calcium, and is visible two and a half miles away.

In a minute the lowest sound your ear can catch has been made by 600 vibrations, while the highest tone reached you after making 2,228,000 vibrations.

The latest article to be manufactured from corn is soap. Experiments have shown that a bushel of corn, with the proper amount of alkali, will make 200 pounds of soap.

A piano has been exhibited at the Edinburgh exhibition with two sets of strings and two sounding boards. Each key, therefore, strikes six strings instead of three, and a pedal makes it possible to play on three only.

The amount of heat which the sun sends forth every second is calculated to be so great that it would require twelve quadrillions of tons of coal to produce it, an amount quite beyond the power of the common mind to grasp.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Chang, the famous Chinese giant, has become a naturalized British subject and an earnest religious worker.

The new villa of Senator Jones at Santa Monica, Cal., overlooks the ocean, and adjoining it is his 30,000 acre ranch.

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BILL NYE AT THE BALLET

HE FALLS INTO A REMINISCENT MOOD AND TALKS HISTORY.

A Noble Defense of the Bald Headed Man by One Who Has Been There Himself. Some Telling Remarks About Nero's Wild Oats.

(Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.)

New York has lost this winter one of the most amusing tragedies that her history of the drama has ever recorded. Generally a tragedy is fraught with gore and gloom, but "Nero" at Niblo's was full of real Dicksbury humor, and I for one felt sorry to see it go. Possibly it may be revived before spring. I hope so, at least.

It was called "Nero," and consisted of a picturesque lay out representing the life



STUDYING HISTORY.

and times of that low, coarse monarch. The talent consisted of five tame lions and sixty-five actors and actresses, who were also quite tame.

I went partially to see the lions and incidentally the ballet, as I was then preparing a paper regarding the history of the ballet to be read at a meeting of the Tompkinsville Hegira of Advanced Thought.

Ballet comes from the Greek word

Ballet, which

to dance, and later has incorporated the meaning of ballet, ball and ballad. It goes back in its history to a time contemporaneous with the heyday and youth of those who danced in the ballet of "Nero" this season.

It is presumed, of course, that a ballet is a pantomimic rendition of a story, according to historical writers, and that is why it seems so odd to me that this style of anecdote should be about the same in "Nero" that it is in "Aladdin" or some of the French operas.

It is hard sometimes for one unaccustomed to those things to readily distinguish between a ballet d'action and a divertissement. I will try to make that clear, so that no one need ever bother about it any more. A ballet d'action is one in which one is able to readily follow the anecdote by paying attention to the dancing, whereas a divertissement is simply a sort of festival where everybody is apparently feeling first rate, and all sorts of chipper little figures are danced, from a plain jig to leapfrog and Prisoner's Base.

The ballet d'action was introduced into civilized life about the sixteenth century, and was used for the celebration of great events, such as eminent victories and the marriage of princes. Tights had not then been introduced, as the climate was mild and very little inconvenience from cold felt on the part of the dancers. We are told by the historians that "the cooler the air the higher kicked the performance." The first ballet to obtain much recognition occurred in the sixteenth century, at the time of the marriage of the Duc de Joyeuse with Mlle. de Vandemont, the sister of the queen. This was an Italian ballet called Ballet Comique de la Royne, because the queen took a part in it. One lady of the court sang a song, two others sang a duet, and others sang in the chorus. Whether the king turned a back somersault or not the history does not go on to state.

The ballet would draw better now if more prominent people could take part in the exercises. I wonder that it has not been done. If members of the cabinet could take part in the ballet, and ladies of the foreign legation attend to the divertissement, many would attend who now show little interest in it.

Much cruel criticism and the sharp arrows of malice and uncharitableness have been leveled at a class of middle aged and even elderly men who are unfortunately bald, because they are more or less prompt and early, sitting near the orchestra at all times on the presentation of a new ballet. This is manifestly unjust to a class of men who have been heretofore too timid to cry out against this wicked attack.

The ballet is essentially a pantomimic history, and to the close and bald headed student it is as chaste and eloquent as the music of Wagner is to those who fully understand it. The elderly ballet habitude sits and drinks in this eloquent pantomime, this dumb story as reeled off by blithe and nimble legs before his alert opera glass, just as the admirer of Wagner, whose auditory nerve has become so benumbed that he can stand it and understand it, sits with a pleased and ante-expression on his face through a whole evening, wholly forgetting that thirty people are ever and anon walking across him with bated breath, seeking to escape.

To the student the ballet is an open book with colored illustrations. He knows the soft plunk of the E string and the gurgle of the piccolo, and ever he sees the changing pantomime as the Wagner man reads in the rich deep notes the tale that the author is trying to tell.

I cannot interpret Wagner yet, though I hope to some day, but I can read the whole pathetic story of Nero in the ballet. Now I gather from the d'action that Nero is arising from his couch to greet the jouncing moon. Now he steps to

the window to open the shade. It escapes from his clutches and scoots to the top of the house with a loud snort. Nero jumps on the window sill to reach it, cursing softly to the low wall of the claret and forgetting that he cannot reach the shade, also that he has not yet donned his toga.

Still purple with rage the young emperor hangs up a comforter at the window, and taking a hurried bath begins to dress for the day by wrapping himself in the folds of a purple Turkish towel of cunning workmanship to the soft music of the bass drum and the "dance corners" and "chasse all" of the ballet. Even though we cannot see Nero we read his home life in the pantomime of a ballet. Any one can do it who will make a study of it and go every evening.

Now Nero has morning prayers to a large sycamore god which has been carved out with a jackknife by a man condemned to death by Tiberius. Next to the lascivious pleatings of the xylophone we read from the ballet that Nero has gone to his mother to obtain funds for the day and a largess or two for the voters of the Ninth ward.

And now the music becomes more fortissimo, and the elderly ballet girl on the extreme right begins to brace up and dance with more vigor, seeking to earn her salary as conscientiously as though she really expected to receive it. This means that Agrippina, the mother of Nero, is putting some more thickening in the plot, and that in a little while Nero's stepfather will be ready for the embalmer. One can almost hear the protest of Octavius as he murmurs and kicks at the idea of taking poison just as he is feeling comfortable on the throne.

And now we follow the strange story as the front row of yellow headed dancers in Dr. Jaeger costumes and with putty in the crevices of their countenances begin to circle to the right, and we gather from the Terpsichorean remarks made by the premiere with the bawny hook that Octavius has croaked to the low sad wail of the ophicleide and the shrill wail of the piccolo.

Thus Nero becomes emperor of Rome, with a chance at the surplus and an invitation out to dinner almost every day. All now forward and back; the premiere danseuse turns eight cartwheels across the stage and picks a torch out of the hand of a vestal virgin from Hunter's Point. This means that flush times have again returned to Rome, and on the Rue de Seneca there is a strong bull movement in stocks.

Nero now gets married to a plain but well connected girl whose father owns the leading paper there. He does not really love her, and so the alto horn gives an air of pain and the bass fiddle is seen to shudder as the walk-around on the stage indicates that Nero has fallen in love with Acte, a freedwoman who dresses plainly but looks first rate. It is plain now from the d'action de ballet that d'Nero is leading a double life at least, and that he is out nights a good deal, carrying on at a great rate.

Oh, why will men, especially emperors, do that way? They must know that some day the populace will drop on it, and shame cover their otherwise luminous careers. Acte, of course knows that her parents would not approve of this style of cuttings up on her part; but there is a sort of romance about living in a pleasant flat overlooking the Campagna without paying rent for it, and so she goes on, knowing that Nero's wife is at home alone sewing carpet bags or upholstering the throne while Acte is at routs and balls almost continually.

Finally we discover by the antics of the ballet that Nero has shaken Acte, and now looks with amorous glances upon Poppaea Sabina, a very able woman, who gets the entire control of the administration. Nero does not even dare commission a notary public without asking Poppaea or Pop Sabina, as she is called. And so it goes on from bad to worse, until Nero's mother is driven out of house and home. She is allowed to sleep in a barn awhile, and wash off carriages for her board for a time, and then asked to take a little ocean voyage for her health.

The ship is so made that it will fall to pieces about the second day out. But she is a resolute woman, with broad feet, so she treads water till she can re-state.

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may be revived, and that the lions also may be in the cast. They did well from an artistic standpoint, though I understand that they were poorly paid, and often went to bed hungry at night rather than eat a ballet girl.

Bill Nye

After Five Years.

Young Smithers hadn't visited the family for five years, and now, as he sat in the parlor where the servant had ushered him into his thoughts naturally went back to the time when last he had been in the same place. He easily recalled the faces of his friend and his friend's wife, and then he remembered the child of the household, a small, weazen faced, shrill voiced, decidedly objectionable girl. Her age then might have been six years, it might have been nine, it might have been thirteen. A bachelor's idea of a child's age is apt to be vague. Whatever the age, he breathed a silent prayer that his call might be made without the introduction of the household's objectionable pet. It did not occur to him that five years might have softened the objectionable features.

His call was progressing finely; he found his hostess as charming as ever, and their talk, mostly of the past, was as agreeable and pleasant as he had anticipated. Then there came the sound of a step on the stair and of the turning of the door knob.

"By the by," said his hostess, "I wonder if you remember our daughter. Here she comes."

Before he could answer the door was opened and in walked the child. She was the same weazen faced, shrill voiced girl that he had objected to five years before.—New York Evening Sun.

A Radical Measure.

Oppenheim, the well known millionaire of Cologne, who died about eight years ago, was distinguished for his ready wit and clever repartee. He had a friend and traveling companion who was infected with a ridiculous mania for passing himself off as a nobleman, and accordingly wrote in the strangers' books only the first letter of his name, followed by "de" and the name of his birthplace. To cure him of his vanity Oppenheim wrote under his name in the strangers' book of the hotel at Interlaken, "O. de Cologne" (Oppenheim from Cologne).—London Tit-Bits.



Satisfied.



"MA, WHAT'S INSIDE OF THAT?"

—Life.

A Curiosity.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the lecturer of the dime museum, "this is the young mother and her baby that we have secured at a salary of \$1,000 per week."

"What's there peculiar about 'em?" queried an auditor.

"What's there peculiar about 'em? Why, this: The baby is very homely, and the mother is willing to admit that it isn't the handsomest baby in the world."—Cape Cod Item.

Society as He Found It.

Mrs. Intrude—Where is your father? Adult Son—He is at the store, editing his edition of "Society as I Have Found It."

Mrs. Intrude—What? A book? Son—Yes, a ledger, full of unpaid and uncollectable bills.—New York Weekly.

There Would Be Cause for Complaint.

Politician (angrily)—These newspapers tell abominable lies about me.

Friend—And yet they might do worse. Politician—Do worse! What do you mean?

Friend—They might tell the truth.—Kate Field's Washington.

The Reason Why.

"The sultan of Turkey is said to be a very enlightened sovereign," remarked Mrs. Boothby.

"He ought to be," replied Boothby.

"He certainly has wives enough to keep him posted upon everybody's affairs."—Chicago Times.

At the Navy Yard.

"We cast cannon in here," said the guide as they stepped inside.

"Do you?" asked the pretty girl. "Now, please show us where you blow great guns. I often hear my naval friends speak of them."—Kate Field's Washington.

The Doubter.

Old Robinson (wondering)—"The average weight of the Wellesley college girl is 1194 pounds."

Young Robinson—H'm! I'd like to go up to Wellesley and test that statement.—New York Sun.

An Erroneous Impression.

"What kind of furnace have you?" "A cold air furnace."

"I thought so. I didn't know but what you were trying to heat the house with your refrigerator."—Harper's Bazar.

The Time and Place.

Clara—Oh, I have so much to say to you!

Maudie—And I to you. Let's go to the opera to-night.—Life.

ON AN OSTRICH FARM.

AN AFRICAN INDUSTRY TRANSPLANTED TO CALIFORNIA.

Ostriches Are Profitable Birds to Raise. Something About the Business—Popular Superstitions Exploded—Hatched by Means of Incubators.

There are at least half a dozen ostrich farms in southern California. They have ceased to be a curiosity there, and each now represents a commercial enterprise. Americans buy one-half the millions of ostrich feathers produced annually. It is estimated that this country expends \$3,000,000 a year for these ornaments. Each ostrich when full grown yields a feather income of from \$200 to \$300 per annum. The elegant, long black and white plumes sell for \$5 each at the farms, and readily bring \$10 each at retail in New York or Chicago.

Every feather has a value. If it is sufficiently large for use it is worth at least 10 cents. The very small ones, otherwise useless, make up into cheap souvenirs and are eagerly purchased by visiting tourists at prices varying from 10 cents to \$1. The plumes produced in southern California are fully as valuable as those from the far away Cape Colony.

The eggs, if fertile, sell for \$25 each, and generally from 75 to 80 per cent of all eggs produced will hatch. If not fertile the shells are in demand at from \$2 to \$5 each as curios and ornaments. A young ostrich just out of the shell is considered equivalent to \$50, and his value increases until he is full grown, when \$500 is a low market price.

The expense of maintaining an ostrich farm is comparatively slight. The birds in this country are usually healthy. Their appetites are appalling, but they are satisfied with alfalfa, cabbage and crushed bones for a regular diet. On occasions they expect large and small pebbles, bits of iron, old shoes, tin cans and such delicacies. A hungry ostrich is not particular about his food. It is merely a question of deglutition with him. If what he eats will go down—or rather up—his somewhat elastic throat (for he eats and drinks head downward), he feels safe to trust his digestive organs to do the rest.

The ostrich has long been maligned. In our schoolboy days natural history taught us to despise the ostrich, first, because of its lack of sense, and second, for its want of parental instincts. We were told that this great, ungainly bird, when chased by a native South African upon the back of a fleet horse or a tame ostrich, would hide his weary head in the sand, under the impression that if he could not see his pursuer the pursuer could not see him. This fable is no more true, at least of the domesticated bird, than the other, which actually says that the mother ostrich lays her eggs in the hot sand and leaves them to the tender care of the sun and the Hottentot.

The ostrich egg shell is sometimes one-sixteenth of an inch thick. It is fully twenty-four times the size of an ordinary hen's egg. Incubation requires forty days, during which period the male and female alternate in the domestic duty of keeping the eggs warm. Most of the hatching is now done by incubators. A 300 egg incubator has a capacity for but 27 ostrich eggs.

At the farm near Santa Monica I saw the birds on the nest, however, and the young ostriches after they were removed from the nest. The eggs at this sitting nearly all hatched, and as I visited the farm frequently I grew very much interested in both parents and children. The nest consisted of a pile of sand in the center of the field assigned to the two breeders. The male bird manifested the utmost interest in the business in hand, and devoted more than fifteen hours a day to the maternal duty of sitting on the eggs.

When his mate was on the nest he would shield her from the excessive heat of that semi-tropical sun by extending his ample wings over her. The two ostriches were models of parental affection. The exemplary conduct of the male specially won my admiration, for he was ever on the alert to render assistance to his patient spouse, and when the little fellows pecked their way through the hard shell he kept vigilant watch over them. The old story of neglect of the offspring is clearly disproved. There are no feathered animals more dutiful.

The old birds are not awkward, but the young ones have no sense whatever, and so it is necessary to remove the latter as soon as possible after they escape from the shell to prevent them from wandering into danger. It requires skillful coaxing and no little maneuvering to entice the fond parents from the nest, but this accomplished the young ostriches are transferred to a sand box in the sun, where they must have close attention all day long to keep them from mishaps which their utter lack of discretion and extreme awkwardness would certainly bring upon them.

At night they are placed in an incubator. Until they are several months old the absurdly heedless and tender things require very great care. After they pass from infancy, however, they generally thrive. The losses usually occur within the first month.

When the birds are seven months old the first plucking occurs, and from that time forward they give up their feathers twice a year. The females begin laying eggs at three years of age, and produce from thirty to ninety eggs each annually.

In South Africa, until about thirty years ago, the natives killed the ostrich for his plumes. Since that date the domesticated birds have furnished most of the feathers of commerce. Each bird when fully grown has twenty-five plumes on each wing, with two rows of floss feathers underneath. Above the white plumes are a row of long feathers and under them are a smaller size. In the male these are black and in the female drab. The tail has also a tuft of feathers similarly arranged. The first feathers are not usually as fine in quality, as large in size or as great in quantity as those of subsequent pluckings.—Cor. Chicago News.

MRS. BOWSER'S CORN.

Her Better Half Laughs at It Until the Tables Are Turned.

I had been suffering with a soft corn for about a week before Mr. Bowser suddenly inquired:

"What on earth makes you limp as you walk?"

"I don't know as I did limp. I have a corn, however."

"Corn—yes! Evidence that the fools are not all dead yet! Good enough for you or any other woman who'll jam her No. 5 feet into No. 3 shoes! Hope you'll have a dozen!"

"Corns don't always come from wearing tight shoes."

"Don't they? Bet you a million dollars to a cent they do! Can't come any other way; and a man or woman who will wear shoes too small for them ought to be published to the public at large as non compos mentis."

On the third day after the above conversation I noticed that Mr. Bowser limped as he came home to supper.

"Had a fall?" I queried.

"No, ma'am."

"I notice that you are lame."

"Not much! I'm not one of the lame sort."

I was sure that he was uncomfortable, if not suffering, but nothing more was said until after supper. Then he dodged up stairs, and when I went up stairs after him a few minutes later I found him with his shoe and sock off.

"Foot was cold, and I thought I would rub it a little, you know," he explained.

"Mr. Bowser, you've got a corn!"

"Never!"

"I'm certain of it! Hold your foot up here!"

"Bosh! My foot is cold—that's all. Corn! I'd like to see a corn come on my foot!"

"Hold it up here! There! There, Mr. Bowser, if that isn't a corn between your toes, then I never saw one! It's a soft corn. It comes from a tight shoe. Your toes have been pinched until they rubbed together."

"It can't be."

"But it is. A man or woman who will wear shoes too small for them ought to be published to the public at large as non compos mentis."

He drove me out of the room and locked the door, but I had the satisfaction of knowing that he suffered for a whole week. The nearest he owned up to it was when he came home and said:

"No wonder I suffered. Caruncles are tender things. It would have put you in bed."

"I never heard of a caruncle between the toes."

"Probably not. There are several things in this world you never heard of, smart as you are."—Detroit Free Press.

His Explanation.

One of the street cleaning commission's laborers was taken to task the other day because he put in a bill for working seventeen hours shoveling snow in one day. After a moment's thought he gave the following explanation: "Sure, I started to work two hours before I began, and I worked all dinner time when I was resting, and after I left off I worked two hours more, and that makes the time."

He got credit for seventeen hours' work.—New York Morning Journal.

A Pushing Agent.

Peddler—Please, mum, I'm sellin' a polish to clean silver.

Housekeeper (sharply)—Don't want none.

Peddler—Very sorry, mum, but I see the neighbors was right. They said there was no use callin' here 'cause you didn't have no silver.

Housekeeper (wildly)—Gimme six boxes.—New York Weekly.

An Apt Teacher.

Mr. Beauregard—I see your name on this painting. Why, you must have painted it!

Miss Dilly Taunt—Yes; I have been taking lessons of Mrs. Stillyfe for three weeks.

Mr. Beauregard—I had no idea you could paint so beautifully.

Miss Dilly Taunt—Oh, I only did the name!—Puck.

Our Servants.

Mistress—Jean, I am getting tired of your carelessness. Just look at all that dust on the furniture; it has been lying there six months at the least.

Valet (on his dignity)—Then it isn't me as is to blame, for madame knows very well that I have only had the honor of being in her service for the last three months.—Le Petit Parisien.

Managing a Boy.

Mrs. Spriggs—How careful your little boy is of his health! My boy is constantly running out in all sorts of weather without overcoat or shoes, no matter what I say. How do you manage?

Mrs. Briggs—When my boy catches cold I give him cod liver oil.—New York Weekly.

Identifying Him.

Maixod—Who is that dilapidated looking individual?

Gazzam—That's a man named Hawkins. Graduated at the head of his class in college and delivered an eloquent valedictory on "The Secret of Success."—New York Sun.

Philosophical.

"If you gave less expensive presents to people you could have better apartments than these."

"I know, but I wouldn't get half so many good dinners."—Harper's Bazar.

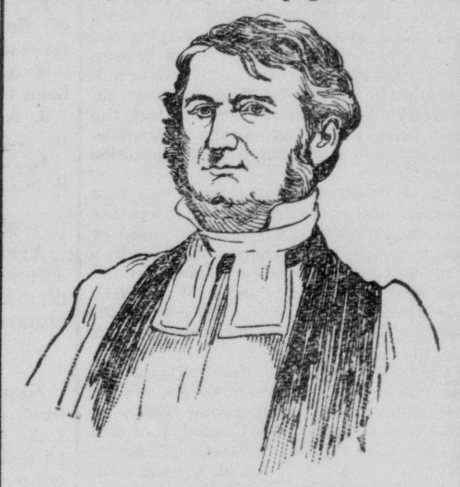
HOW BISHOP POLK DIED.

THE TRUE STORY OF HIS KILLING NOW FIRST MADE PUBLIC.

A Thrilling Narrative from the Pen of Capt. Doyle, Who Witnessed the Firing of the Fatal Shell—Gen. Howard's Tribute to His Antagonist.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] Capt. J. E. P. Doyle, who died some time ago, left among his unpublished manuscripts the following article, which is of great historic value, as it is the first authentic account made public of Bishop Polk's death.—Editor.

The writer at various times has read many alleged accurate narratives of the manner in which Lieut. Gen. and Bishop Polk met his death on Pine mountain, Georgia, June 15, 1864; but not one has at all approached the true facts. Even Dr. Lossing, in his "Civil War in America," volume iii, page 378, in a



BISHOP LEONIDAS POLK.

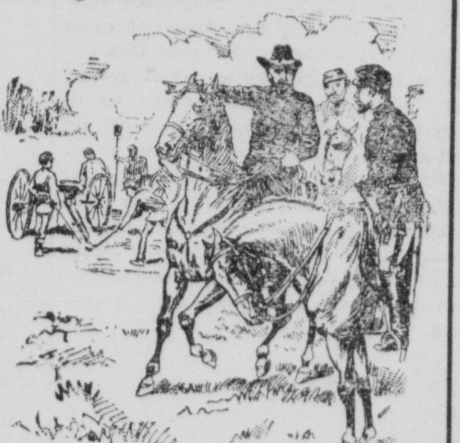
footnote, says that "Polk, Johnston and Hardee were upon the summit of Pine mountain when the cannonade commenced reconnoitering. Seeing the group, Gen. Thomas, it is said, ordered a shot to be fired at them from Knapp's battery. This caused them to retreat to a place of safety. Polk soon reappeared, when another shell was fired which exploded near him and killed him instantly. The two shells were fired by a young man named William Atwell, of Allegheny City, Pa., attached to Knapp's battery."

I have generally found Dr. Lossing's accounts of military operations that came under my personal observations correct, but in this case he has most certainly been imposed upon. I propose now to tell the incident just as it occurred, and I believe its accuracy will not be questioned by Gen. O. O. Howard or any other witness living who that morning formed a group of which I was one. I was at that time attached to the headquarters of Gen. Howard, then commanding the Fourth corps. On the night of the 14th the corps bivouacked about two miles north of the mountain, with Gen. Stanley's division under orders to lead the advance on the morrow. About sunrise Gen. Howard with his staff rode to the front. We found that Stanley had broken camp, and his command were waiting on the road with stacked arms for orders to advance. When we joined Gen. Stanley and his staff at the extreme front, after the usual exchange of morning salutations between the two generals, Stanley remarked to Gen. Howard:

"General, direct your glass to that mountain"—pointing with his hand to its summit—"and see if you can make out that group. I think there is a woman in the party."

We all whipped out our glasses in a moment and looked at the point indicated. Sure enough there was a group of about twenty in full view. In the fore were three persons standing up, what appeared to be a long dressing gown, and behind a number of men apparently seated. After a careful survey through his glass Gen. Howard said: "It does look like a woman, general. I think probably it is Bishop Polk. He is in the habit of wearing a morning gown sometimes. They are evidently there to reconnoiter."

"Well, suppose we give the bishop a shot or two before we advance," said Gen. Dave Stanley, "just to disturb his morning meditations."



"WE HAVE KILLED A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN."

Gen. Howard interposed no objections. Stanley then turned to Capt. Sampson, his chief of artillery, and remarked, "Sampson, suppose you order up a section, unlimber and stir up the bishop!"

Away rode Sampson. At the time I sat on my horse between Gen. Howard and Capt. Leonard, his chief signal officer, on the right of our party. The captain, Capt. Howgate, Capt. Taylor, Capt. Messenger and other signal officers during the winter previous, while we lay in garrison at Chattanooga, had interpreted the whole signal cipher code of the Confederates, and during the entire Atlanta campaign all dispatches signaled over the mountains were almost instantly translated by the Union signal corps. Presently Sampson arrived with two field pieces of some Indiana battery, I believe, under a lieutenant. One gun was placed in position on the right of Signal Officer Leonard, and about twelve feet distant. The lieutenant, after the gun was loaded, took the elevations, the gun was fired and the shell exploded, as far as we could tell by our field glasses, a little to the rear, over and on the sight of the group on the mountain. When

the gun was reloaded Sampson threw himself from the saddle of his horse, whose flanks touched those of Capt. Leonard's horse, and rushing to the gun remarked:

"Let me sight

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE PASSED BY THE SENATE SOON.

A Triumph of Protection—Like the McKinley Bill, It Will Benefit Wage Earners—Author, Publisher and Printer Alike Protected.

President Harrison's recommendation that this long pending measure be passed by congress led to prompt action in the house, and it is not doubted that the senate also will pass it. On the final vote 139 were for and 95 against the measure. Of the 121 Republicans voting, 105 voted for it, and of the 103 Democrats, 24 were in favor; or of the Republicans, four to one were for it, of the Democrats, two to one were against it, and among those against were about all the candidates for the speakership of the next house.

Attention is called to the vote, as one of the New York papers noted for the recklessness of its statements lately asserted that the Republican party was responsible for the pirating of books, when, as is well known, no Democratic house has ever passed such a bill; and although neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has ever been united on the subject, the bill has had its only hope in Republican votes. When the bill has been beaten it has been by Free-trade tactics and Free-trade votes, although some of the voters were nominally Republicans.

For this bill, like the McKinley bill, is "a wage earners' bill." As Mr. Kerr, of Iowa, who objects to building up great industries here employing large numbers of people said:

"It was a law for the protection of printers. It was not a protective tariff, but a prohibitive tariff."

For its provisions are to be extended to foreign authors only when the work so copyrighted is printed from type set in this country, and when such author is a citizen of a country giving citizens of the United States the benefit of copyright on substantially the same terms as provided in this act. In addition, the sale of foreign editions of works so copyrighted is not permitted here, except by permission of the owner of the American copyright.

This, as Representative Cummings, of New York, explained, will in future prevent the robbing of American printers by the importation of shell plates. The law will, as The London Times says, "make New York the publishing center of the world. It will contribute to the growth of American literature by enabling the American author to compete with cheap American books in the American cheap market now reserved for foreign works, which pay nothing to the author."

The law protects the American author and publisher as well as the American printer, and wherever the American author and publisher may stand on the question of protection to others, they are all for protection to their own interests. Without either free raw materials or lower wages to any concerned in the production of books, we will not only have books at a lower price, but will secure for our own people the employment and profits which come from doing a large part of the world's publishing through the absolute control of our own market. Modern books will hereafter stand among us as houses, railroads, paved and sewered streets stand; they cannot be imported.

English authors have for some time thought themselves losers through the perfect reciprocity in the appropriation of authors' ideas which has existed between the two countries, and though England has passed no remedial legislation, as may be judged from the above, she has condemned our publishers for doing what her publishers have been doing.

The editors of a New York paper, who are never so happy as when spattering themselves and their country with the products of English indigestion, return thanks for the bill in the following words:

"The American congress, in which for decades only an enlightened minority would vote for a copyright bill which meant that Americans should not steal from Englishmen, yesterday gave a majority of 139 to 95 in favor of a bill which means also that Englishmen shall not steal from Americans."

The fact being that of late the bill has been advocated by mugwumps of its own stamp who first wished to debar both American publishers and printers from all benefit. Finding the plan abhorrent to American ideas, they first took in the publishers, and only when the bill was made logically protective by embracing the interests of the printers also could it be passed. That could have been accomplished years ago if those in charge of the project had not insisted on its narrow scope.

The Free-Trade Festival.

On the evening of Dec. 23 a lot of Free-traders got together in New York to celebrate the recent triumph of lying. Grover Cleveland made a speech with sixty-two lies, mes, mys, we, ourses and uses in it, but not a fact or figure, and other "reformers" made "ringing" speeches. The most noticeable point about the whole affair, however, was the fact that there were but few, if indeed there was one, employer present, except of typewriters, clerks and office boys. None of the great manufacturers who every week pay out millions of dollars to their workmen would have been at home in that assemblage of the friends of the American annex of the Cobden club. What more need be said of such a gathering? Do our workmen want such men to make laws for them?

There will not be an investor or a business man in this country by June 1, 1895, who will not have every hair on his head, if he has any, standing on end; and if he has none the roots will begin to sprout on account of the vagaries of the next Democratic congress.—Chauncey M. Depew to Farmers.

MANUFACTURING TIN PLATE.

Work Already Begun—The Operators Well Paid.

The Chicago Grocer has known for several months that the well known firm of can makers, Messrs. Norton Bros., of this city, would begin as soon as possible the manufacturing of tin plate. The Grocer was requested, however, not to mention the fact, and it has been held in confidence until the present time. As the fact that tin plate can and will be made in this country if properly protected has been proved, there is no longer any reason why secrecy should be observed, and we accordingly requested a statement from Norton Bros., who have answered as follows:

Editor Chicago Grocer: CHICAGO, Dec. 16.
DEAR SIR:—Replying to your inquiry, would say that we have begun the manufacture of tin plate on a commercial scale and intend to push the business unless the duty is repealed. We intend to make soft steel plates exclusively, making our own steel. We are building and have nearly completed a Siemens steel furnace and rolling mill producing the sheets for tinning. Our engines, boilers and machinery are now on the ground and being placed as rapidly as possible. We hope to have the rolling mill in operation within a month.

We imported from England during the past summer a complete outfit for tinning the plates. This includes the latest improvements used by makers of the best plates there. We bought a block of ground at Maywood adjoining our can factory, on the line of the C. & N. W. railroad, put up the necessary buildings and set up the tinning plant. Last week we made our first tin plates, and are pleased to say that they are fully equal to the best we ever imported, so far as the tinning is concerned. In order to get started without waiting for our rolling mill which requires some time to build we imported from England a quantity of the black sheet. These we are working on now. We found a good many workmen scattered about the country who had worked for years in Welsh tin plate works, and gathered forces enough in this way to man our plant with experienced help. Since it became known that we are at work we have applications from more men than we can employ at present, and we anticipate no difficulty in getting all the skilled help we shall require. We have a fully equipped machine shop and can readily duplicate the imported machinery to increase our plant.

The proposition to reduce the duty again to one cent per pound seems to us a step backward. For several years that duty prevailed. The field was open, and no manufacturer could see any possibility of making plates profitably under that protection. If it is desirable that we should make our own plates the new duty should be maintained. If, on the other hand, the people would be better off to import their supplies the duty should be removed entirely. One cent per pound is an enormous tax, which benefits no one. Give us Protection that protects, or give us Free-trade. We believe the country is willing to pay a little more for its tin plate for a time for the sake of reduction in price and improvement in quality sure to follow in American manufacture. Respectfully,
Norton Bros.

SHIPPING LEGISLATION.

Necessity of Immediate Action by the House of Representatives.

Every one who is not wearing the collar of the financial forces which contributed \$43,000 to start the Reform club of New York is urging the enactment of one or both of the shipping bills. Journals advocating the continuance of the present British commercial supremacy, and deriving support and profit from the present British political supremacy, boasted at the commencement of the agitation for subsidies that even if we established fast mail lines, bringing an increase of freights and passengers to this country, the British tramp steamers would carry the freight. But the Farquhar bill, providing for a bounty of thirty cents per 1,000 miles sailed for all American vessels, insured our carrying the freight.

The clause of this bill giving the full amount of bounty to sail vessels of 500 tons was a particularly valuable one, both to our country and to our shipping, as it allowed the small owner and the small port to work up and develop a trade which would not pay a large steamer to enter. At the same time the fast mail carrying steamers, which can only be built and maintained by large combinations of capital, are a necessity to the extension of our commerce.

It seems unfortunate that the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, which had the bills in charge, did not report both and urge their speedy enactment. The improvements they have introduced in the Farquhar bill, undoubtedly rendering it more valuable to our competitors, will require a conference, and possibly may prevent even such partial assistance as it proposes.

Under these circumstances it seems obvious that the best plan would be to take up the two bills already passed by the senate, and send them to the president for his signature as speedily as possible. This enactment would give an immediate improvement to the industrial situation, introducing employment and confidence in the place of the financial distrust and decreasing industries of the present.

Santa Claus and Protection.

By whomsoever impersonated, whether parent, teacher or friend, Santa Claus should of all persons be the staunchest Protectionist. In fact, without Protection we should not see this annual visitor, or at any rate we could not enjoy such bounties as an American Kris Kringle has the reputation of dispensing. What a tariff lesson our streets and shops have presented of late! The wealthy, the well to do and those of moderate means have all jostled each other in their eagerness to remember loved ones at this merry Christmas time.

And the stores that have been fullest, the streets that have been most crowded, have not been the Broadways or Fifth avenues, but streets where the workingman, his wife and children have gone with well filled purses, a part of the surplus remaining from the father's wages after all the comforts of a home have been provided. There is not another country on the face of the globe where this is seen. The children of our workmen always find well filled stockings on Christmas morning. Their parents do not worry over "McKinley prices" nor "export discounts." They know what their wages enable them to do. They know that a day's wages in the United States will buy more than a day's wages anywhere else, and they know that after going into partnership every year with Santa Claus there is yet enough over to put aside for a rainy day.



THE PUZZLER.

No. 428.—Delphinized Poetry.
To fetch the limpid water from the font,
See up the steep ascent they slowly mount
In converse sweet, when, mournful to relate,
Headlong he falls, blin ly she shares his fate.
This should bring to mind a most familiar rhyme.

No. 429.—Geographical Acrostic.
A small island situated in a large sea, of little geographical importance, but famous as having been the temporary residence of a very remarkable and very ambitious man.

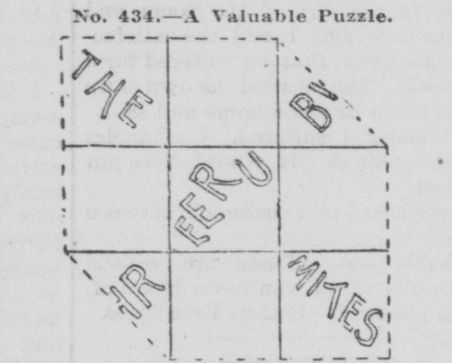
1. The chief town of a southern county of England, taking its name from the river upon which it stands.
2. A town in Germany, famous as having been the scene of a great battle.
3. A town on an island of the same name belonging to Hindostan.
4. A town in the north of the British Isles famous for its university.

No. 430.—A Mathematical Nat.
Arrange the figures from 1 to 9 in three columns, so that when added up perpendicularly, horizontally or diagonally the amount shall always be 15.

No. 431.—Word Squares.
Expressions of pain; a body of water; a nest; ingenious; a sign of contempt.
An opening on a ship; to be of one mind; to deal, to exchange; "yielded," used in connection with lands or territory; "observes with care."

No. 432.—Concealed Words.
In the following lines how many words? I love the flowers that come about with spring. And whether they be scarlet, white or blue, It matters not to me not anything.

No. 433.—A Beholding.
A word of two syllables, signifying "good in law," when beheaded becomes two words, meaning "a cover."



No. 434.—A Valuable Puzzle.
Cut out this form on the dotted lines. Now, by folding once, and cutting one straight line through some part of the diagram, construct with the pieces a representation of ten precious stones.

No. 435.—A Cross Word.
In rapid, not in bright.
In darkness, not in light.
In telling, not in ask.
In puncheon, not in cask.
In mountain, not in hill.
In silent, not in still.
In little, not in wee.
In ransom, not in free.
In silver, not in brass.
In clover, not in grass.
In eagle, not in quail.
In oyster, not in whale.
The science of fossils is the whole.

No. 436.—Charades.
My first is to lick up;
My second is to fondle;
My whole is a flap.
My first is a conjunction;
My second is duration;
My whole is to ravage.
My first is an interjection;
My second is a fish;
My whole is dull.

No. 437.—A Metagram.
Whole I am a small bay; change my head and I become successively a number, a battle, bright, strength, darkness, correct, view and close.

No. 438.—Popular Publications.
The following anagrams represent some of the best known papers and magazines:
1. Nutty cheer. 2. Warn busy Ned. 3. A worn blue night key. 4. Hu, fly on slim lank poplar trees. 5. I learn you peacan news. 6. Soda boy's gold key. 7. Phieraz Arabs. 8. A wee wad lk. 9. Reign Ula, joyous land. 10. Records trees profit. 11. Dare lion teeth. 12. Hug De Jet. 13. M., you nap on his cot. 14. Apes pure phrenology. 15. O do see King hug Poel. 16. Tasso Linch. 17. Hoc Grecian Aconite.

Riddles and Their Answers.
What is that which is too much for one, enough for two, and nothing for three. A secret.
Why are the letters C and S in the word clothes, although separated, closely attached? Because there is love between them.
What chasm is that which often separates friends? Sarcasm.
When a drunken man solicits aid, what can you consistently give him? Lemonade.
Where is the best place to get fat? At the butcher's.

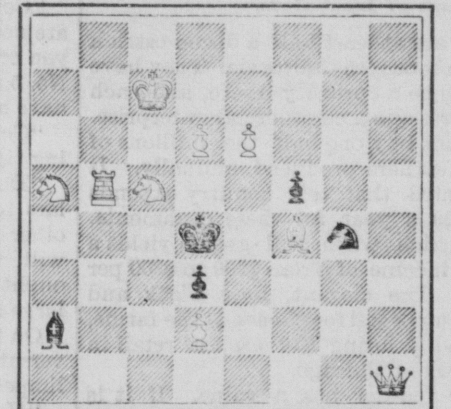
Why is a joke not as durable as a church bell? Because after it has been told a few times it is worn out.
Which is the greatest bet ever made? The alphabet.
Why are balloons in the air like vagrants? Because they have no visible means of support.
How do bees dispose of their honey? They sell it, of course.
Which travels faster, heat or cold? Heat. Because one can catch a cold.
When may one's teeth usurp the functions of one's tongue? When they are chattering.

What is a green grocer that we read about? One who trusts.
Key to the Puzzler.
No. 421.—Puzzles for Sharp Eyes: Test the correctness of your guess by measuring the diagram.
No. 422.—A Queer Thing: Nothing.
No. 423.—Drop Letter Proverb: Faint heart never won fair lady.
No. 424.—Double Diagonal: 1. Twelve. 2. Shreds. 3. Anoint. 4. Gasmen. 5. Dogmas. 6. Novels.—Thomas Edison.
No. 425.—Numerical Enigma: "You cannot hide an oel in a sack."
No. 426.—A Floral Charade: Canterbury bell.
No. 427.—Decapitations: H-unt, R-elate, B-road, H-eight, B-all, B-lame.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

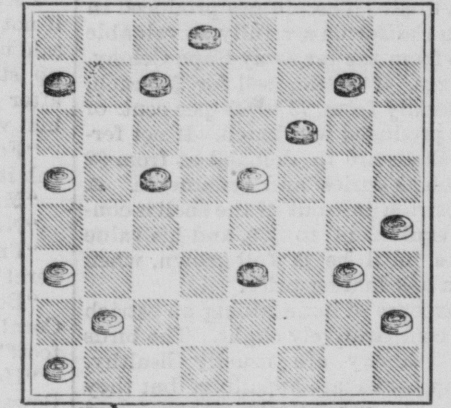
Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 2.—BY HERMAN JONSSON, PARTISLEN, SWEDEN.
Awarded second prize in the problem tournament of "The British Chess Magazine."
BLACK—FIVE P ECES.



WHITE—NINE PIECES.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 34.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN, CUCAMONGA, CAL.
Black—2, 5, 6, 8, 11, 14, 23.



WHITE—13, 15, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 29.
White to move and Black to win.

The above is Problem 402 by Andrew Kerr in Woonsocket Evening Reporter. The solution is contained in the following game:

ATYRSHIRE LAMBS.
11. 15 22 15 6 15 8 9 23. 15
24. 20 7 11 24 19 15 24 3. 7
8. 11 20 23 15 24 2 18 13. 14
23. 24 11 13 23 19 20 20 20 7. 11
4. 8 19 15 8 12 18 23 15. 19
23. 19 10 19 25 22 24 13 11. 13
15. 13 23 19 2 6 23 19 10 10. 24
22. 15 12 19 29 23 23 23 15. 19
11. 13 21 15 10 10 23 19 23 19. 27
23. 29 3 7 10 23 23 19 23 19. 27
10. 14 26 22 23 23 23 10 11 27. 31
26. 23 7 11 9 27 23 23. 18
6. 10 27 24 2 9 10 29 21. 27
21. 26 13 17 6 2 30 23 23. 29
1. 6 13 13 9 15 11 7 14. 23
23. 12 18 23 9 6 10 15 23. 28
9. 13 15. 10 11 15 7. 8 B. wins
22. 18 20 25 19 23 24 19 10. 15
23. 23 23. 16 27 21 23 16 B. wins
25. 22 32 27
Variation 2.
22. 18 18 15 19 21 15. 10 B. wins
23. 27 10 14 27 23 14 13
(a) Given by Andrew Kerr in Woonsocket Evening Reporter as a correction of Drummond's second.
(b) Mr. Kerr plays 11 15 here and only draws.—Belden.

GAME NO. 374.—"SINGLE CORNER."
Played at Minneapolis, Minn., December 15, 1894, between Messrs. L. S. Head and J. P. Reed.—Turf.
11. 15 21 14 1 6 8 4 28. 29
22. 12 12 16 22 21 2 3 24 39. 29
15. 22 24 19 16 23 18 15 39. 27
26. 18 16 23 32 27 9 18 26. 17
8. 11 27 18 7 11 23 14 27. 18
29. 25 8 12 21 17 16 19 17. 13
4. 8 20 23 9 19 14 10 3. 8
18. 14 11 16 10 15 12 24 11. 7
9. 18 22 24 13 21 24 17 23. 11
23. 14 6 9 15 8 24 28 10. 7
10. 17 24 19 12 16 27 23 28. 29
(a) This looks like the winner. Reed studied a long time, and finally moved 15.
(b) White was very anxious to get a man to 13 to force an exchange, but they could not well play 20-26.—L. S. H.

SCULLING IN AMERICA.

The Situation as Viewed Through the Eyes of Wallace Ross.

Wallace Ross, who is with Plaisted and Largent, giving exhibitions on a rowing machine, said to a reporter for Sporting Life the other day: "It is quite true that we are developing no young scullers of promise, and I think the cause of this is that all the good young athletes are turning their attention to base-ball and other athletic sports. We have not the number of young men interested in rowing that we once had, and this is one reason that we are not getting new and young champions. But Hanlan has a young wonder in charge. The Toronto Boat Club is paying the young man to practice, and Hanlan is receiving pay to teach him. He has never rowed a match race and his name is being kept a secret. Mr. Rogers, who backed both Hanlan and O'Connor, is behind this young wonder, and I am told that he is a big and powerful fellow and is a coming champion."

Referring to the prominent rowers of the present day, Ross said: "John Teemer ought to defeat any man in the world, but of late he has dropped into the most awkward and retarding style that I have ever seen. He must have spoiled himself by too much in-door exercise. Last spring he could not row any; but if he can get a good style and get into good condition I don't know anybody who can defeat him. Of course John McLean is certainly good and even a remarkable sculler, because he defeated good rowers when he beat Stansbury and Kemp. But I can not say what kind of men the Australians will be when they get to the United States. In Australia they row on strong currents, and they may be quite different men when they get on to our streams and lakes. Oh, yes; they'll come to this country if there is plenty of money offered. If they come they will get a few races. I certainly think professional boat racing will revive here. The amateurs? Well, the Britishers are away ahead of us in amateur sculling. Potha is a good man, but his style is too much like Teemer's present style to allow him to be a first-class man."

ALL SORTS OF SPORTS.

Miss A. H. Whitney, of Lancaster, Mass., has been appointed judge of St. Bernards and pugs at the Westminster Kennel Club's fifteenth annual bench show to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York.

Neil Monroe has won the title of Wisconsin's champion skater by covering five miles in 17 minutes and 10 seconds. The margin on which his laurel wreath rests is very small, for the time is only a 1/4 of a second better than the next best.

'SLUMBER SWEETLY, BABY DARLING.'

(LULLABY.)

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Composed by FREDERIC LOWELL.

1. Slum - ber sweet - ly.
2. Slum - ber sweet - ly.

Andante.

ba - by dar - ling, Slum - ber on and dream a - way, While the dim - ples, soft and eun - ning,
ba - by dar - ling, Close thy roguish eyes of blue, Full of won - der full of mis - chief,

Rail.

Show where fair - y fin - gers play; Coo - ing gen - dy, ba - by dar - ling, Swing - ing up and
Full of heav - en's pur - est dew; Like a ray of gold - en sun - light Peep - ing thro' the

swing - ing down, May thy brow so white and per - feet Nev - er know an an - gry frown;
clouds a - bove, Thou hast come a liv - ing em - blem Of di - vine and ho - ly love;

Piu agitato. p

But when storms shall gath - er round thee, When temp - ta - tions seek to charm, May thy moth - er's
Fold thine arms a - round me clos - er, Lay thy head up - on my breast: Thus may an - gels

prayers remembered Keep thee safe from fear and harm, Slum - ber sweetly, ba - by dar - ling,
guard and guide thee, Free from pain to bliss - ful rest, Slum - ber sweetly, etc.

Slumber on and dream a - way, While thy dim - ples, soft and eun - ning, Show where fairy fingers play.

Old and New Athletics.

"I know nothing of athletics. I don't understand a game when I see it, and that is probably the reason why I have been elected an honorary member of the Manhattan Athletic club. This organization wanted to exhibit to the world a frightful example of a man who didn't know anything about athletics. In the old days we played baseball where we honestly caught the ball, and were put out by being stung by the ball. Now a man reaches the base by sliding out on his nose. At the conclusion of a game of football a man could spend the evening with his best girl; now he spends it with his doctor."—From a recent speech of Chauncey M. Depew.

An Outcast of Fortune.

The sound of a fearful racket came from up stairs, and when the mother went up Tom was giving Jim bodily injury to the best of his ability. "Here, here, what's the matter? Ain't you ashamed of yourself, Thomas, for striking your little brother? Oh, for shame!" "Well, he made me mad. Because he's got another big boil on his neck he said you wouldn't let him go to school today, and that the circus was going to be here this afternoon. He's getting all the boils and I don't get none. I wish there was no circus. I never did have any share of fun in this house."—Philadelphia Times.

Hogus.

"And how is our old friend Sharply doing now, Boggs? Well, I hope," said Billy. "I am sorry to say that, on the contrary, he is doing ill enough," replied Boggs. "Why, I heard he was coining money." "So he is, and that's the trouble. It's a pretty poor counterfeit he makes, too."—Chicago Times.

Communicated Suffering.

Mrs. Dix—Doesn't your husband suffer terribly from dyspepsia? Mrs. Hicks—Nothing in comparison with all the other members of the family.—New York Sun.

If you need help,

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

THE DOINGS OF TO-MORROW IN MASSILLON PULPITS.

Items of Interest From All Denominations—Paragraphs Picked From the Religious Press Showing the Movements of the Christian World.

Dr. J. L. McGhie will preach at the M. E. Church, of Brookfield, Sabbath evening, at 7.30 p. m.

There will be preaching at the Christian church at 10.45, but not in the evening. Sunday school at 9.30 a. m.; young peoples' meeting, Wednesday evening.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church: The Rev. M. R. Walter, of Loudonville, will preach at St. Paul's to-morrow at 2 and 7 p. m. The afternoon service will be German, and the evening service English.

The First M. E. church, corner of Main and East streets. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.15; young peoples' service at 6 p. m. A. R. Chapman, pastor. All are welcome.

IN THE CHURCH FIELD.

Arrangements are nearly perfected for the world's council of Congregational churches to be held in London next July. It is proposed that there shall be 300 delegates—100 from the United States, 100 from Great Britain and 100 from other countries.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard has undertaken mission work in New York since he was stationed at Governor's Island in command of the United States troops. He and his son have been teaching Bible classes in a miserable room over a stable. He is now trying to buy a deserted church. The general contributes \$1,000, and asks the Christian public to help him raise the balance—about \$17,000.

The Chicago Tract society is doing a hopeful work among the foreign born population which is notorious for its dangerous proclivities. Recently 300 Poles were assembled and heard the word of God. A large parcel of Polish tracts was distributed. As soon as it was known that the papers were in the Polish language the eagerness among the adults to obtain the tracts was wonderful. One old man followed the wagon fully a mile to the stopping place, and when asked what he wanted breathlessly replied, "Give me a Polish tract."

The Northfield Training school, opened by Mr. Moody last October, now has thirty-four students preparing for home and foreign mission work. Besides religious and theological instruction, these ladies are taught dressmaking, cooking and other arts likely to make them useful in the homes of the poor and in heathen lands.

Of the 1,100,000 Lutheran communicants in the United States, about three-fourths are Germans; the others are Scandinavians, English, etc. In no fewer than twelve languages do Lutheran pastors preach the gospel to this country. The total number of ministers is 4,692; of churches, 7,948.

About four hundred persons professed conversion during the four weeks of revival service in Trinity Methodist church, New Haven, conducted by Rev. Thomas Harrison.

Protestant Church Statistics. Some totals of the statistics of the Protestant churches of the United States have just been put forth by Dr. H. K. Carroll, the statistician in charge, which give a general idea of the numerical strength of the different religious denominations in the United States. According to the statement put forth, the number of titles of distinct religious bodies in the United States, nearly all of which should be classed as Protestants, is 131. Fourteen of the leading groups are subdivided as follows:

	Sects.	Members.
Adventists	7	119,212
Baptists	15	3,974,339
Congregationalists	1	475,608
Episcopalians	2	459,542
Lutherans	1	1,956,000
Methodists	18	4,747,130
Presbyterians	4	1,090,000
Mormons	1	11,219
Presbyterians	13	1,259,234
Quakers	3	58,360
Reformed	3	277,732
Unitarians	2	270,000
Unitarians	7	305,500
Universalists	1	88,790
Total	78	13,079,576

Faint Hearts Seldom Win.

Faint hearts seldom win. It is the man of intelligent faith who commands respect. When great things are to be done for Christ the Holy Spirit inspires men of courage to do them. The timid Melancthon would have failed as a reformer but for the bold Luther. Cowardly Peter alone would have failed to plant churches everywhere. It took that brave Christian soldier, Paul, to travel over sea and land, founding churches among the Gentiles. We need men of such spirit. There seems little now of the stuff that they used to make martyrs of. There is more of the truculent spirit that bows to the spirit of the world, which unfailingly brings reproach and defeat to the cause of Christ.—Christian Instructor.

A Parable of Paradise.

On Judea's holy summit stood The Son of God. And round about Disciples stood. Par vine and wood And song of happy husbandmen afield, Gleamed vague and vast as God's own glittering shield.

The rounded skies about were built Of sapphires set in seas of gold. The gorgeous sun upon and split His chariot's wealth, and riches rolled For all his gift. Pavilions in the skies The Christ spake of the storied Paradise.

A poor man kept a broken jar Of plants where he sat mending shoes He loved the rich man's fields afar Yet loved his own he did not refuse To nourish well and water day by day That little well wherein his duty lay.

The while the rich man heedless trod His spacious fields, nor loved nor knew Who now, think you, stood nearest God? Who now lived likest God, think you? Who now, think you, beyond you sapphires sies?

God found the fittest for his Paradise! The Father chose but little space For Paradise. Yet would he have his. Then little space and little place Is surely likeliest Him in this: To know to love, to truly love and know Is surely likeliest God, above and below.

—Joseph Miller in Independent.

IN COLORED SOCIETY.

What a Large Circle of People are Doing and Talking About.

Miss Louisa Robinson spent Sunday and Monday in Canton.

Baby Lida Fields has been, and is quite sick.

Robert Hammonds is able to return his many calls in the Fourth ward.

Charlie Robinson has accepted a position at the Barnett House, Canton.

Miss Cora Grant expects to remain in Liverpool until Easter. There is more than one who misses her.

Mrs. James Myers is only able to sit up for a short time yet.

Miss Annie Scott is also confined to the house.

Mrs. Moses Harris is reported some better, and Mrs. McGruder also.

It is hoped by her many friends that Mrs. Hammond will make this her home. Mrs. Marie Freeman, of Cleveland, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. J. Walls, No. 49 North street.

Mr. Fred Berry, of Yonkstown, one of the "knights of the glittering blade," paid Massillon a flying visit, Thursday evening.

E. Simms and R. Grant report a good concert and "belle" dance at Canton Monday night, which was given for the benefit of the M. E. Church there.

I notice that ex-President Cleveland has given \$25 for the education of the southern colored youth. We would be glad to hear of some others. Thanks.

One of the most wide-awake attendants of Grace Chapel is John Fields, Jr. It has been said, "a little child shall lead them." We will be glad to see you—the distance is not great, J. F.

James Underwood, of Mt. Pleasant, O., was in the city this morning on business.

As some of the young ladies who attend socials complain of lung trouble when work is to be done, the advice of their doctor is not to stand so long at the corner of Plum and Mill streets. The evenings are quite chilly.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

Sketches of News from City and the Court House.

CANTON, Jan. 24.—Ex-Senator Snyder, whose right leg was broken by a fall down the stairs of his office, is resting easy and will recover. Reports of internal injuries happily proved untrue.

Burglars entered the residence of John McGregor, stealing two gold watches. Attempts were made to raid several other residences, but were unsuccessful. Spide's warehouse was robbed of \$100 worth of clothes. No clue.

Marriage licenses have been issued to John Mier and Theresa Diebold, Massillon; Frank R. Smith and Ada Remnyder, New Berlin; Alfred Minnis and Mary Ann Hodgson, North Lawrence; Joseph Seefling and C. Witter, Osnaburg. Common Pleas Court has adjourned until Monday morning.

For Public Information.

On and after January 20, 1891, and until further notice, the Pennsylvania mileage tickets form "B," form "C," form "D," and form "E," issued by either of these companies over the face-to-face signature of E. A. Ford, general passenger agent, when presented by the persons to whom issued and within their time limits, will, regardless of the territorial restrictions printed or stamped upon them, be honored for passage over all roads, divisions and branches operated by either of the following named companies: The Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company (Vandalia line), the Cincinnati & Minkinsburg Valley Railway Company, and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway Company.

Death of Mrs. Gus Martin.

Mrs. Gus Martin died of paralysis at her home in South Erie street, at 9 o'clock this morning. Funeral Monday at 9 a. m., from St. Joseph's church.

Pennsylvania Mileage Tickets.

On and after January 20th, 1891, individual and non-transferable one thousand mile tickets, good over all divisions of the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh, will be sold at rate of two cents per mile, or \$20.00 each, by line agents at principal points. All forms of mileage tickets heretofore issued for the Pennsylvania lines—still unused and unexpired as to time limit—will be honored on and after above date on all roads operated by either the Pennsylvania Company or the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway company, and only one thousand mile tickets will be thereafter sold.

E. A. Ford, Gen'l Passenger Agent.

A Blessing to Humanity.

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O., says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both immediate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, E. S. Craig, druggists, Massillon, O.

The want columns continue to fulfil its destiny. Every day houses are rented, lots sold, situations obtained, help secured, lost articles recovered and articles found restored.

We are selling torchon laces by the bulk for less money than any house in the city. Come and see the big bargains we have in all kinds of laces at West Side Variety Bazaar.

Our assortment of queensware glassware and tinware is now complete with prices lower than ever at West Side Variety Bazaar.

A lovely new variety of willow splashes, Turkish towels, laces, ruching and ribbons just received at Elery's Notion store.

Latest designs in ladies' small-sized gold watches at O. F. Von Kanel's.

Sure results follow by having your "wants" made known.

Solid tin oysters 35c per quart at Albright & Co.'s.

THE TOWNS ROUNDABOUT.

Navarre.

Mrs. Kepler, an aged lady, was buried at the Catholic cemetery Wednesday.

The Navarre health officer, P. G. Welch, and Prof. Graber, superintendent of the schools, are having some differences, which apparently must be settled by law. The health officer had discontinued some scholars, at whose home was a contagious disease, and it appears that they were allowed to return without a permit. A warrant for his arrest has been placed in the hands of the marshal for almost a week, and it remains to be seen whether this is a farce or not. Either enforce the laws or abandon the board entirely. Had it been some poor widow woman the law would have been enforced most rapidly. Later—He has been arraigned, but we have not the particulars.

Mr. Vandercook adjusted the loss sustained by the Queen Insurance Company by the latter part of last week. They paid \$1,700 on the contents, which had been insured for \$2,000. The company which insured the building has not yet reported.

Three of Philip Loew's children are down with scarlet fever. One is in a critical condition.

Candidates are looming up for the coming election. The principal fight will probably be for treasurer.

Mrs. Hanson, wife of Wm. Hanson, was buried from her late residence in Canal street, last Monday. She leaves no children.

Ed. Rhein, chief of the Navarre fire department, was the recipient of a handsome lantern, presented to him by the Howe Fire Engine Company, of Ft. Wayne, Ind. Ed. is decidedly the happiest and luckiest man in town. He will hardly think of those two nice shade trees the boys tore down in front of his office, one night last week, while jerking the hose cart on a "double quick."

Dan Wolf was at Massillon yesterday on business.

Who was drowned in Wildcat basin last Saturday? Inquire of the Canton Repository. They had quite a large imaginary article in their columns last Monday night. It contained full details of the drowning, all but the name of the poor victim.

Rev. Dunlap is holding a series of protracted meetings at the brick church.

Lank Zintmaster's new house was raised Monday. Emil Converse, the boss carpenter, is doing the work.

David Overholtz is confined to the house with neuralgia and a felon.

Turner Mohler has been on the sick list the past week.

The old mill building, owned by J. F. Pocock, of Massillon, was sold to Henry Baltzer, last Monday. We can not say for what purpose it will be occupied yet, as rumors are very conflicting.

The business men have all put up plenty of ice this winter.

West Brookfield.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, a daughter.

Mrs. Catharine Kresser died Wednesday night at a very advanced age. She was buried at the Catholic cemetery at 9 a. m. to-day.

Sebastian Ginter and Peter Paul are very ill.

Mother Hoban is on a fair road to recovery, if rumor is to be believed.

D. A. Levers & Co. finished a drill hole on the Krider territory last week. The result is not known.

S. A. Peters will soon begin drilling for coal between this place and Massillon.

Several of our Odd Fellows attended the funeral of Martin Shaub, near Dalton, last Saturday.

A traveling Indian doctor with long hair and a few tricks of slight of hand, instructed some of our citizens on the Indian question and his tricks, and sold some catarrh snuff at the schoolhouse this week.

John A. Jones has received his commission as postmaster for West Brookfield. The office will be moved in a few days.

The Tuscarawas Township Teachers Association held an institute at East Greenville last Saturday. The following teachers were present: Ed. G. Bowers, A. I. Mayer, Miss Nettie Welty, Miss Jennie Oberlin, I. J. Oberlin, A. B. Kittinger, L. B. Harris and C. M. Smith, of Tuscarawas township, and Messrs. Good, Baird and Gallatin, of Wayne county. A pleasant and instructive time was had, and all went away satisfied with their having been there. The following subjects were discussed: "Letter Writing," by A. I. Mayer; "Should a text book on grammar be used in the common schools?" by Ed. G. Bowers; "Trade books and grade cards," by Lyman B. Harris; "Exercise in spelling," by C. M. Smith; "Should a pupil be taught anything he is not likely to need in practical life?" by A. B. Kittinger. Excellent music was furnished by the East Greenville orchestra and choir. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

The friends of Miss Nettie Jokes tendered her a surprise last evening, it being the eve of her birthday. A pleasant time is reported.

THE LATEST IN JEWELS.

Antique designs are much copied in both gold and silver hairpins.

Diamonds for the ears were worn either as solitaires, pendants, or as ear screws.

Cluster rings, all diamonds or with a sapphire or opal in the center, divide favor with the marquise rings.

A passing fancy consists in engagement bracelets modeled after an ox chain, and fastened with the usual padlock.

Slender chain necklaces of gold and platinum are fashionably worn, with a single large stone set as a pendant.

Shell hairpins and combs, the gold tops of which represent bow knots, loops and ends of ribbons, are both new and effective in appearance.

Some very artistic little brooches, especially intended for heightening the charms of the tea gown, are in pierced gold framed with small gems.

Long watch chains that go around the neck have appeared in limited numbers for both eye glasses and watches. The revival of this old fashioned article started in Paris.

Gentlemen's vest buttons come in sets of four, and may be either in plain, chased or enameled gold or set with gems. Sets made to order sometimes bear the monogram of the wearer.

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS.

Note and Comment on Men and Doings at Russell Co.'s.

On opening our letter box between this and yesterday the following item was found properly counterbalanced to secure its admission to this column:

"Friedo Bill is now filling a position in the wood department. He is a man of prolific mind and can tell of some hair-breadth escapes while in the employ of Uncle Sam, and has licked his weight in wild cats. He also tells a good bear story. A serial story from his pen may be looked for in the near future." On searching further the following appeared: "This is the end of the week when the nameless longing in the eyes of an elegant young man of the wood department begins to give way to a light of glad expectancy as he contemplates wending his way among the classic hills around Bolivar to see his sweet. His path would be pleasant were it not that coupled with visions of bread and cheese and butter-milk and kisses is the stern visage of the old gentleman who is not so fond of Harry as Melinda is, since the old gentleman has bought a dog and chained him close to the back door, there are grave apprehensions as to what may be Harry's appearance when he next appears among his friends."

The verdict of the boys around these "diggins" is that the woman who wrote the article signed "a woman," in last night's INDEPENDENT, knows her business, and that there is some good common sense therein set forth, that would do credit to some of the citizens who do all the voting.

It was earnestly desired that what was said in this column last evening about the Packard interview should not be taken as a wag against oppression and trampled rights, nor is it believed that it was received in that light. There is no necessity for that in this community. And it is not now the wish to become stale by wearing out the question in not having as much time "under my study lamp" as Dr. Talmage enjoys, and with a view to curtailing space, we omitted saying that some of us have been in Lynn, Mass., and some of us in other cities of the East, and it was not apparent that the women and children had any more loose change than they have here. In fact, it is believed that here in Massillon we have the most modern conception of a model home—that the husband and wife are partners with an unwritten agreement that what is his is hers, and hers his, and consequently no coaxing on either side. Indeed we have, we believe without exception, noticed that where the wife was taught in her girlhood, the requirements necessary to a happy and prosperous home, instead of being made a factory machine, she makes the best banker of the two. And now, by request, thanks are tendered THE INDEPENDENT for its frankness in publishing the interview without leaving out the part in reference to a comfortable home, not that it is a question to champion in the interview, but because, when a man pushes his head up where it is not wanted, it is in accord with the fitness of things to give it a whack with a club. We will now lay the interview on the shelf for future reference, should we each and all of us with our entire households engage in the business of making shoes.

BUFFALO BADLY SCORCHED.

The Second Great Fire This Year which Causes a Heavy Loss—Two Firemen Killed and Several Injured.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The second great fire of 1891 visited this city last evening, causing a loss of about \$500,000 in property and attended with the loss of two lives and the injury of several others. The dead and injured were members of the fire department.

Flames were discovered in the rear portion of the store occupied by L. Marcus & Co., clothing manufacturers, Nos. 48 and 50 Pearl street, in the five-story block known as the Clothing Exchange, at the northwest corner of Pearl street and the Terrace. The building was divided into four spacious stores. In an incredibly short time after the fire was discovered the northern half of the stately building was a mass of flames, the entire five stories burning fiercely and illuminating the adjacent streets for blocks around. Directly opposite the Warner building, on Pearl street, is the five-story brick building owned by the Glenn estate and occupied by Glenn's Sons & Co. as a crockery warehouse; Derbecker, Weill & Co., clothing manufacturers, and Weill Bros. & Co., also manufacturers of clothing. During the early progress of the fire the Glenn building appeared to be doomed.

As the fire increased in fury a thousand fold and the flames leaped half way across the street. The heat was intense and a dozen streams, together with the stream from the water tower, were kept at work wetting down the Glenn building. The heat and water broke the windows, and although the building was saved from destruction by the fire, the costly stock of the clothing manufacturers were badly damaged by water and smoke. When the fire was at its height the north wall of the Clothing Exchange had partly fallen in, several of the floors had given way and the crashing of safes and other heavy articles could be heard above the din raised by the fire engines and crowd. Shortly afterward a portion of the upper front section of Marcus store fell to the pavement, and the spectators and firemen fell back a considerable distance.

To Escape the Furies of Brick and flying beams. When all thought of further danger by fire or falling walls had apparently passed and the chief was dispersing what men were not needed, the firemen from engine 4 were stationed in front of the Marcus building and several streams were playing upon the ruins. Chief Horning and Assistant Chief Murphy were standing just behind the pipemen, directing the work. Suddenly the wall was seen to topple, and before the men could move to escape the danger, it was upon them. Adam Fisher, foreman of engine 4, was taken out of the ruins dead, and Robert Snyder, of the same company, was taken out fatally injured. T. M. Krauss, George Whitner and Anthony Keller dragged themselves out. They were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were dressed. Snyder died shortly after reaching the hospital.

PRINCE BAUDOUIN DEAD.

A Complication of Diseases Carries Off the Heir to the Throne of Belgium.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The death of Prince Baudouin, heir to the throne of Belgium, aged 22 years, who died suddenly yesterday,

has taken the place of the Duke of Bedford's suicide as the reigning sensation. It is claimed that death was caused by a complication of smallpox, bronchitis and urinary hemorrhage. The populace of Brussels are much enraged at the prince's doctors, who, they say, blundered in the case. The prince was about to be betrothed to his cousin, the Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold. Everybody is talking about the strange coincidence of fatality that pursues all who were connected with the attempted conquest of Mexico. Maximilian, brother of the Austrian emperor, was executed by the Mexicans, and Prince Rudolph, his nephew and heir to the throne of Austria, committed suicide on account of an intrigue. Maximilian's widow, Carlotta, is hopelessly insane. Leopold is said to be plunged into the deepest grief by the unhappy occurrence, coming at a time when a grave crisis exists in the state on account of the universal suffrage agitation. The next heir to the throne, Prince Albert, of Flanders, is but 15 years of age and in far from good health. As the Salic law prevails in Belgium, excluding females from the throne, the kingdom would be in danger of civil war should Young Albert die and King Leopold also.

SCHOOLS HAD TO CLOSE.

Alarm and Excitement Over the Breaking Out of a Disease Among Children.

SMITH'S FERRY, Pa., Jan. 24.—Considerable alarm and excitement prevails among the citizens of Georgetown, just opposite this place, over the breaking out of a dangerous disease among the children. A number of them are now in a critical condition, suffering with sore and swollen throats, symptoms of diphtheria. The disease has so spread that the public schools are closed. One child, a boy 8 years old, son of Mr. W. H. Laughlin, after a few days' suffering, died. Several others are reported with very little hope of recovery.

A CURIOUS CHURCH LAW.

Which Puts a Wifeless Old Deacon in an Embarrassing Position.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Jan. 24.—There is a curious state of affairs in the Presbyterian church at New Bedford, and all because the book of regulations governing this congregation contains a law that a man elected "must be the husband of one wife," and "having his children in subjection." At the recent annual meeting of the New Bedford congregation William Wright was elected a deacon. It was then discovered that he had neither wife nor children. Mr. Wright, who is a fine old gentleman, is greatly vexed over the situation, and will likely resign.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicine combined, for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: "Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life." Only 50c. a bottle, at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store. 2

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Total	76

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